# Board of Trade Journal

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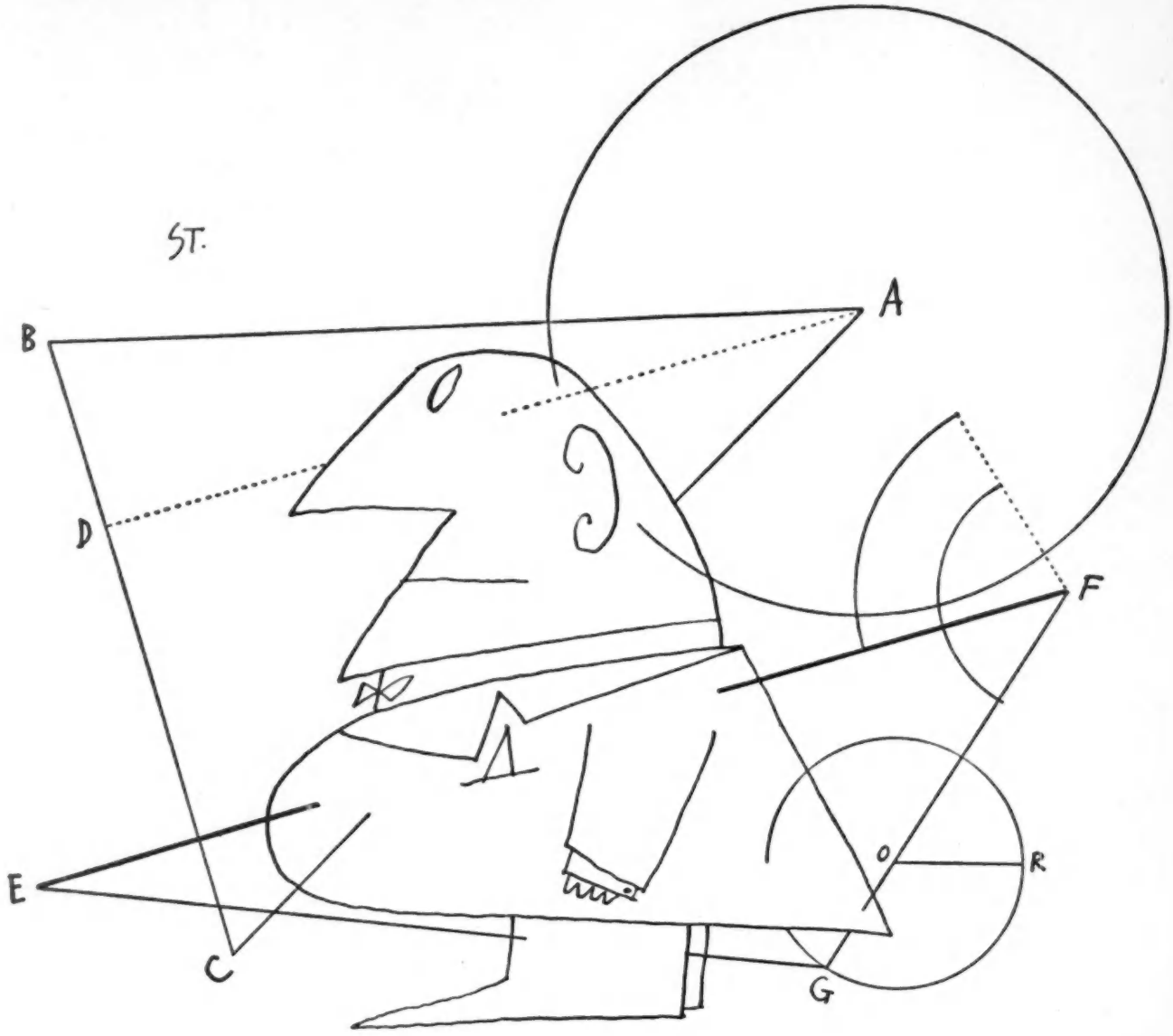


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# Board of Trade Journal

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## *Front cover photograph*

A night view of Tivoli, the world famous amusement park in the heart of Copenhagen. (Articles on the forthcoming British Week in Copenhagen are published on pages 1263-1269 of this issue).


*SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, REPRINTS*

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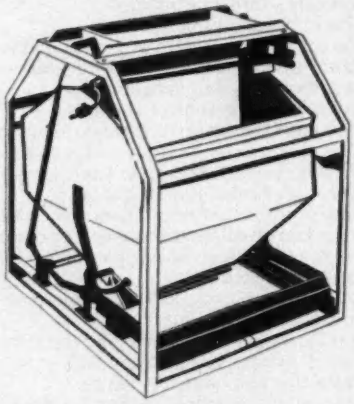
# KONGSKILDE

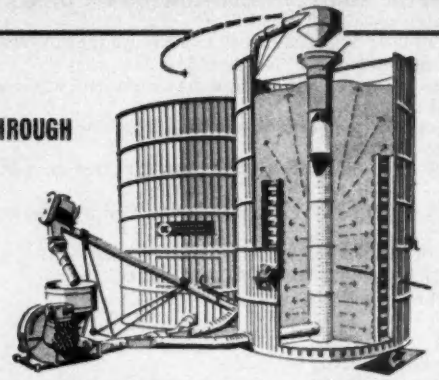
# FARM MACHINERY

## KONGSKILDE AUTOMATIC GRAIN WEIGHERS

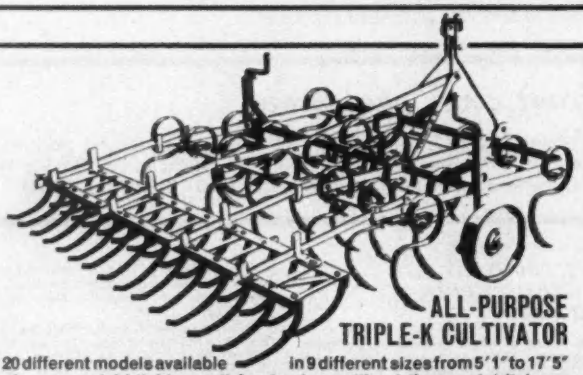
are made in four sizes for up to 12 tons per hour. They operate on the two-receptacle principle, so that one receptacle is always being filled while the other is being emptied. They are mounted on a sturdy, electric-welded angle iron frame enclosing all the working parts of the weighers.



## BLOW THROUGH GRAIN SILO



28 different sizes, 4 diameters, 8 heights from 7′ 10″ to 21′—holding from 5½ to 65½ tons. ¾″-wide aluminium vertical air vents are placed around the silo, made from Arctic pine, at 4″ intervals.



## ALL-PURPOSE TRIPLE-K CULTIVATOR

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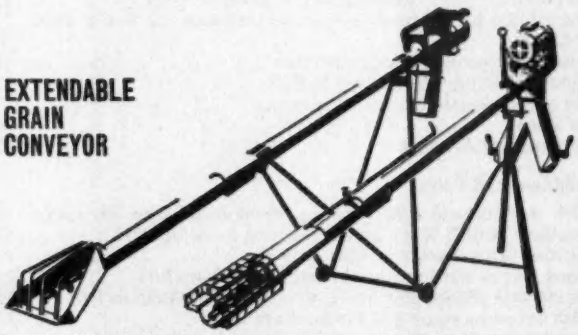
**TRAILER HARROW MODEL F** can be used with the Triple-K Cultivator, or any other implement or tractor.

## EXTENDABLE GRAIN CONVEYOR



2 models, both with 4″ diameter tube. Standard Kongskilde Grain Conveyor is 11′ long, and loads a distance of over 9′ 10″. Extensions of 3′ 3″, 6′ 7″, and 9′ 10″ can be fitted. The maximum loading is 39′ 4″. These conveyors have a large output, low power consumption, rigid construction, are inexpensive and do not damage grain.

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KONGSKILDE MASKINFABRIK

# Export potentialities in all-out British Week sales drive

BY RAYMOND JONES, FIRST SECRETARY (INFORMATION),

BRITISH EMBASSY, COPENHAGEN

LAST month Düsseldorf was the scene of a large-scale and highly successful British Week. In a little over three months' time – the date is September 25 – at a ceremony to be held in Copenhagen's famous and impressive City Hall, HRH Princess Margaret and HM King Frederick IX of Denmark will formally announce the beginning of an even more ambitious promotion of a similar nature – *The British Week in Denmark*. Why more ambitious? Because, for the first time ever, Britain will be wooing the custom of an entire nation in an all-out, officially-sponsored sales-drive, which in essence is what a British Week abroad really is. From that moment, until the Week officially ends on October 4, the inhabitants of the four principal cities in Denmark – whose combined populations exceed two million, but which are also the buying centres for a million or more dwellers in the small towns and agricultural communities round about – will be subjected to a sustained and minutely-planned barrage of persuasion to *Buy British*.

*Vesterbrogade – a main street in the shopping centre of Copenhagen – photographed from the tower of the Town Hall*

'Persuasion' when it relates to a British Week means much more than merely decorating the principal streets and squares with British and Danish flags and organizing a nation-wide window-dressing competition; more than arranging for London buses to circulate, British policemen to parade up and down, and Scottish pipers to play in the main shopping areas; more even than putting on an intensive programme of supporting events, ranging from a darts tournament to a full-scale military tattoo. All of these are of course helpful, indeed essential, to achieve the right atmosphere and arouse the interest of the Danish public. But applying persuasion to the buying public is only worthwhile if, when the Week takes place, there is a plentiful supply of British goods available in the windows and on the counters of Danish shops taking part in the promotion. A great deal of commercial persuasion must be brought to bear, starting a long time beforehand and continuing up to the event itself.

It may be said that the Week really began about 8-9 months ago when, at a luncheon meeting in Copenhagen arranged by the British Import Union, Sir William McFadzean, chairman of the Export Council for Europe, announced that Denmark was to be the setting for the second of the new-style British consumer goods promotions which the Board of Trade and the Council are jointly sponsoring in Western European countries. The publicity effect in Denmark of Sir William McFadzean's visit was only the beginning.

### *The Week takes shape*

About the same time, the ECE sent to 30,000 manufacturers and exporters in Britain, copies of a leaflet containing an offer to supply on request a handbook containing practical information on the Danish market and explaining how the British Week could boost the sales in Denmark of the goods of each participating firm. In the meantime an Executive Secretary, Mr. Geoffrey Mills, had been appointed to set up and run a separate British Week office under the general direction of the Hon. J. P. E. C. Henniker-Major, the British Ambassador, and the Embassy's Commercial Counsellor. Operating at first in a room in the Embassy it was soon found necessary to transfer the office to a prefabricated British building, the shell of which was erected in less than 12 hours.

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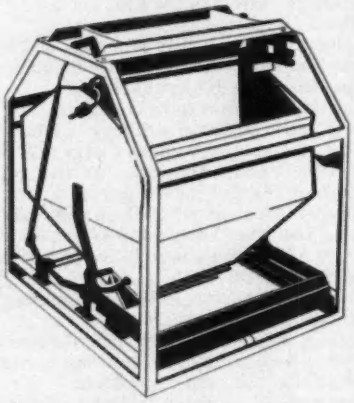

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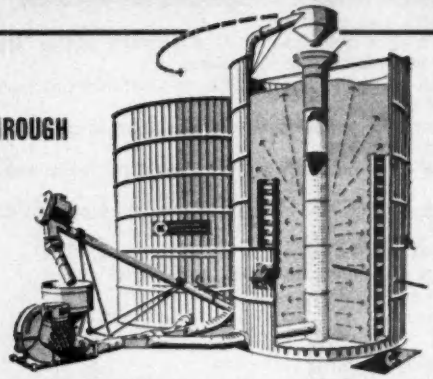

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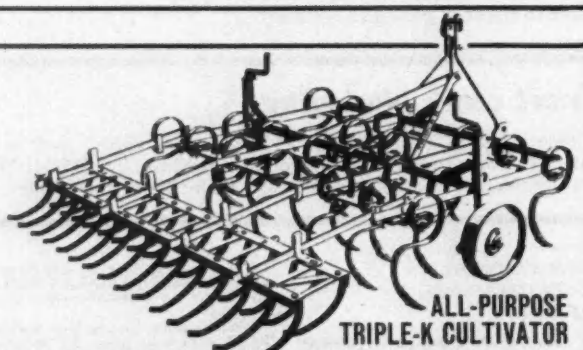

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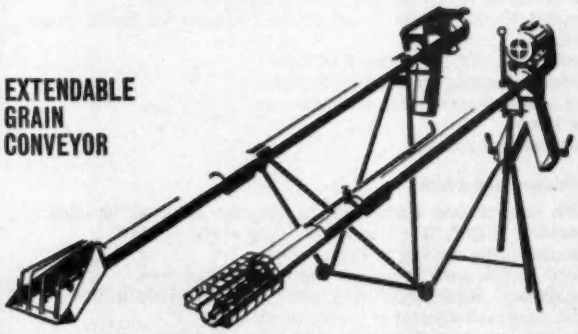

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One of Mr. Mills's first tasks – which he performed in conjunction with the Board of Trade and the Export Council for Europe –

was to organize a large-scale Samples Display in Copenhagen. The object of this was to enable United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters wishing to enter the Danish market to introduce their products to potential agents and to help those who already had agents to reach a wider range of Danish retail outlets. During the three days of the Display – February 8, 9 and 10 – 3,000 commercial visitors attended from Denmark and Sweden. Many orders were placed and many useful contacts made. As one highly satisfied British exhibitor commented afterwards, 'I never knew I could have it so good.'

### *Co-operation of retailers and agents*

Before the Samples Display took place, the general process of persuasion had been carried a stage further by the holding of a series of receptions at the British Embassy in Copenhagen for groups of Danish agents handling United Kingdom goods, at which they were addressed on the subject of the British Week and invited to give it their support. Many of those who attended these receptions afterwards called in to see the Executive Secretary, or else telephoned him, to express their interest and to seek his advice on how they and their British principals could most effectively co-operate in the promotion. It is gratifying to all those concerned with the arrangements for the Week to find how many British firms, in co-operation with their local representatives, have decided to participate. One firm, for example, has already sponsored a poster-designing competition, the winning entry in which is to be used on poster-sites and in shop windows during the British Week; another has agreed to pay the cost of sending over two London buses; a third is to finance a tour by a band of Scottish pipers and dancers; and so on.

Early last month saw the beginning of the third, and perhaps most important phase of this campaign of persuasion – the all-out attack on the retail end of the Danish market. Three Danish commercial officers were engaged, briefed, and sent off to make systematic calls throughout the key shopping-areas of the four cities. Their task was, and will continue to be right up until the start of the Week, to arouse the interest and secure the active co-operation of the greatest possible number of retailers. A powerful additional incentive to retailers to put on special displays of United Kingdom products during the period of the Week is being provided by a nationwide window-dressing competition organized by the British Import Union. The details of this have been widely advertised by direct mailing and through the general and trade Press. Many British firms have contributed cash prizes of Kr.2,000 (about £100) each to the competition, but the Secretary of the British Import Union, Borsen, Copenhagen, would be very glad to hear from any other firms wishing to promote special displays of their products and to advertise their name throughout Denmark by this means.

Recently, a further 11,000 selected retailers have been circulated with the object of reinforcing the effects of the two earlier direct mail campaigns and the efforts of the market officers. Each of these retailers will also have received an order-form for free display materials, vast quantities of which are being prepared for distribution by the Central Office of Information (acting as the agents of the Board of Trade). At the end of August, one month before the Week begins, another mail-shot will be sent to the same 11,000 retailers. This will constitute a final reminder that if they put United Kingdom goods in the forefront of their displays and appropriately decorate their windows during this period, the British Week will also be a profitable one for them.

### *National preference to buy British*

All this intensive public relations activity is of course directed at one end, namely to create the most favourable conditions possible for the increased sale of British consumer goods in Denmark during the British Week and also for long into the future. It pre-supposes a preparedness on the part of the Danish public to buy, and on the part of the British firms to sell in Denmark, new varieties and greater quantities of existing varieties of United Kingdom merchandise. Are these suppositions justified? So far as Danish willingness to try our goods is concerned, the answer is an unqualified 'Yes'. For years the Danes have had a national preference to buy British. They now have an additional incentive to do so in the shape of the increasing tariff advantage which British goods enjoy in this market under EFTA compared with those of Denmark's leading suppliers outside EFTA. The stage is all set, therefore, for a deter-

*Smiths' clocks, timers and other products on sale at L. V. Erichsen A/S, Godthaabsrej hardware-houseware stores in Copenhagen.*

*Outstanding design features of this prototype bus have helped Leyland Motors win a £2½ million contract for 300 from Copenhagen Tramways against extremely tough competition from several European and Scandinavian rivals. It is of integral design and weighs less than seven tons, making it one of the lightest high-capacity buses in production today.*

*Luncheon meat on the production line at the Plumrose Canned Meat factory in Valky, Copenhagen being checked before despatch.*

mined effort by British industry to recapture their former leading position, a position which but for the unaccountable neglect of this market by many British manufacturers during the time when Germany was making her economic come-back, would perhaps never have been lost.

Will that effort be forthcoming? Are many British firms really keen to take advantage of the unique opportunity represented by the British Week to get their goods into Danish shop-windows? Or do they perhaps feel that their selling efforts are better directed elsewhere – perhaps because they think the market is too small, or that the Scandinavians don't share British tastes in the design of consumer goods? It is still too early to say. But one thing is certain: if the high expectations which this promotion is arousing in Denmark, are disappointed and the 'new and interesting' British goods of which so much has been spoken fail to appear in the shops, much of the remaining goodwill towards Britain and British industry which still exists in this country will evaporate. The Danes will then be confirmed in the belief – which so much effort is being made officially to dispel – that the British generally speaking have only traditional goods to sell, are interested only in exporting to established Commonwealth and United States markets, and that their business methods are old-fashioned and lacking in punch.

Would it really matter all that much if this happened? How important in fact is the Danish market? Although the total population is only about 4½ millions, Denmark has an exceptionally high standard of living and its affluence is remarkably uniformly distributed. Imports from all countries in 1963 amounted to a total value of roughly £726.3 million according to official Danish statistics. Britain's share of this amounted to about £141 million – principally petroleum and other fuels, industrial raw materials, vehicles and machinery – against West Germany's £169 million approximately. Hitherto, quantitative imports restrictions have discouraged British manufacturers of certain types of goods from trying very hard to sell in this market. But these restrictions have now been largely dismantled under the EFTA programme for eliminating obstacles to trade and will disappear entirely in the non-agricultural field on January 1967.

### *Opportunities for consumer goods*

Opportunities for British suppliers in the consumer goods field are rapidly opening up. It is noteworthy that, as an earnest of their goodwill in this matter, the Danish Ministry of Commerce have agreed to do all they can to help overcome the problem created by the few remaining import quotas on the sale of certain kinds of British exports during the Week. It is true that goods designed to please British tastes will not invariably appeal to the more discriminating sections of the Danish public. On the other hand, products which please Danish tastes will almost always appeal to the Scandinavian public at large. The successful introduction of a new product into Denmark is therefore likely to create a demand for it also in Sweden, Norway and Finland.

It should therefore be well worth the while of United Kingdom manufacturers of consumer products who are not already represented in Denmark to send a representative, or better still go themselves, to Copenhagen this summer – the journey by plane takes only one and a half hours – to look into the market prospects for their manufactures. They will find a warm welcome. Incidentally, nearly all Danish businessmen speak some English and many speak it fluently. In any case, useful advice on the market conditions and help in contacting suitable potential agents will gladly be given by the Commercial Department of the British Embassy (Kastelsvej 40), while the British Week Executive Secretary, whose office is next door, will be delighted to see anyone who wishes to learn more about this promotion or would like to discuss how his firm could best profit from it. (One way might perhaps be to lend advertising support to one or more of the three special 'British Week' newspaper supplements which are to be published to celebrate the event).

Because the main emphasis of this article is upon the commercial value of the British Week, only a passing mention has so far been made of the huge programme of supporting events that has been arranged – and which of course represents the carrot dangled before the eyes of the Danish public and consequently also before those of Danish retailers and importers. Space is too limited in any case to list everything that will be going on, even in Copenhagen, let alone in Aarhus, Aalborg and Odense, each of which will have its own special programme.

*The Dunlop stand at the British Samples Display held in Copenhagen from February 8 to 10, 1964.*

Undoubtedly the greatest impact will be made by the visit of HRH Princess Margaret, who has graciously consented to remain in Denmark for an entire week and, travelling in a helicopter of the Queen's Flight, will make half-day visits to each of the three provincial cities. The next most important impact – at least in Copenhagen – will be made by the full-scale Military Tattoo to be given twice nightly on the exercise ground of the medieval palace of Rosenborg, whose pink walls, green roof and spire-capped turrets will form a most impressive flood-lit background to the entertainment.

On the cultural side, there will be performances in all four cities by the Western Theatre Ballet Company, and in two by the Bristol Old Vic Company and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. There will also be art and book exhibitions, lectures, and films. Each city will be pitting its leading football team against a British First Division side in what will be, for the provincial cities, the match of the year, and each will stage a concert, or a Young People's Ball, featuring well-known British bands.

In Copenhagen, there will be four performances of a British Fashion Show including a gala one which HRH Princess Margaret has consented to attend. This is being organized, with Board of Trade support, by the fashion editors of 'Vogue' magazine, who are being given a free hand to make their own representative selection of British fashion items. Lastly (although certainly not least in importance), mention must be made of the exhibition of some 400 of the best designed British consumer goods, selected by the Council of Industrial Design, which will be mounted in a show-room in the central shopping area of Copenhagen and will form a kind of centre-piece to the whole promotion.

The British Week can be described as a curtain-raiser to a 'great drama' – a fresh onslaught upon the Scandinavian market by United Kingdom exporters. For the vast amount of preparatory work that has been done and that remains to be done – both in Denmark by members of the British Import Union and British Embassy officials, and in London by the Export Council for Europe and the Board of Trade – is all part, and a vitally important part, of a hard-selling exercise.There is no doubting that the Danes themselves fully understand this. 'The British Week is fine', said an important Danish retailer recently, 'but what about the other fifty-one weeks of the year?' He was implying of course that a long-term effort to sell goods in this market is what is needed not merely a once-for-all promotion. 'We want to see British businessmen, not just bagpipers', another Dane told us recently. Why don't you seize the opportunity that he and others like him are offering you?

# BRITISH WEEK IN DENMARK

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# *Danes want to see British businessmen*

**BY A. ABEL SMITH, MEMBER OF THE EXPORT COUNCIL FOR EUROPE WITH SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DANISH MARKET**

BY THE TIME the British Week in Denmark starts on September 25 next, it can be assumed that a great deal of valuable information will have been received and assimilated from the experience of the British Week in Dusseldorf – the first of the series of 'new-look' Weeks organized by the Board of Trade in co-operation with the Export Council for Europe, whose particular aim it is to draw the attention of British manufacturers to sales opportunities in Western Europe.

Not, I hasten to add, that arrangements for the Week in Denmark have not gone smoothly and well so far. With a matter of some three months to go before the curtain rises in Copenhagen, Aarhus, Aalborg and Odense, it can be safely said that nothing has come to light to dampen the high hopes we in Britain share with the members of the important British Import Union in Denmark who are co-operating to the full, and indeed with Danish opinion generally, for a rousing success.

More than 400 British firms have already informed the Council of their intention to undertake promotional activities. Several hundred others have expressed keen interest in the venture. Many firms are in continuous contact with their agents on the spot, or have made personal visits to stores and shops or retail organizations handling their type of products. Information has been flowing in both directions to ensure that there will be a minimum of what might be termed 'blind selling' – the last-minute despatch of goods offered for sale without preliminary discussion between buyer and seller.

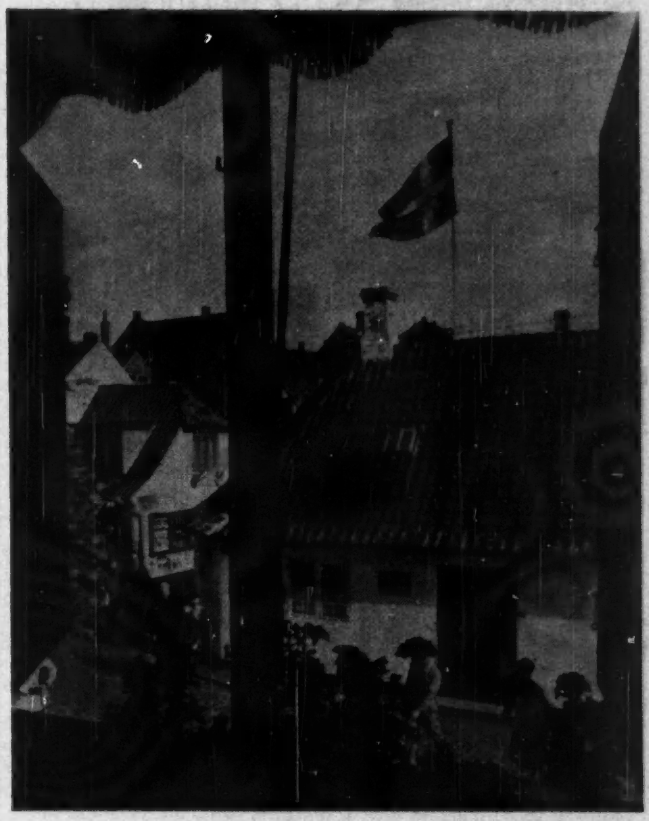
Danish shops and stores are being visited systematically by special officers of the British Week Office which is attached to the Embassy and a growing volume of work has been undertaken whereby firms in Britain have been brought in touch with retail outlets in Denmark. It is already clear that very great Danish interest is being shown in the venture; most retailers are keen to co-operate wholeheartedly and, what is particularly encouraging, they already hold present-day British consumer goods in high esteem.

At the same time, it is hardly to be wondered at that some exceptions to this rosy view have been reported. While a number of these seem to point to the need for modifications in styling and design to suit Danish requirements, others are clearly due to lack of Danish knowledge of our latest lines. A frequent heart-cry from Danish storekeepers who complain of lack of visits from agents of British firms has been: 'We would rather see British businessmen than British bagpipes.'

### A hard-selling exercise

This, in a nutshell, really expresses the basic philosophy of the British Week and justifies the present emphasis on selling rather than display. Experience has shown that British Weeks have tended in the past to stress the 'climate' rather than the purpose, the trappings more obviously than the content, to attend to the icing rather than to the plums in the cake. This British Week in Denmark, like its predecessor in Dusseldorf and others to follow next year, will be a hard-selling exercise rather than a colourful demonstration of life in Britain, although supporting events must obviously have their proper place. In taking this view, the Export Council for Europe has the full support of HM Government.

What we hope to achieve in September is a proper balance. The businessmen are put first, but the pipers will be needed too. The presence of HRH Princess Margaret and her husband, the Earl of Snowdon, in Copenhagen and the visits they will pay to each of the three provincial cities in which the Week will simultaneously be held, will provide evidence of the importance we attach to the occasion. Besides large quantities of British products in the shops and stores there will be ballet and theatre performances, displays of painting and sculpture, and a British Military Tattoo at the Rosenberg Castle. At a more mundane level there will be an English 'pub', a fashion show, and British buses in the streets, with British bobbies directing them. Nor will bagpipes be lacking.



*The Hans Christian Andersen's House in Odense (Funen) is a museum with collections of books, letters, cuttings, drawings, and personal effects, illustrating the life of the famous fairy-tale teller.*

That said, it is useful to return to the commercial aspect. The rising scale of our exports to Western Europe in the past three or four years reveals that consumer products now account for 25 per cent of our shipments to the Continent. Hand in hand with the increasing prosperity in West European countries, brought about by boom or semi-boom conditions in a number of them, new markets have come to light for goods which our manufacturers are already turning out and can increasingly sell abroad, provided attention is paid to precise requirements in style and design. A suit or a shirt made for a man in Bradford will not necessarily appeal to a man in Copenhagen. But the existing suit or shirt can be modified so that it will. The same is true of electric fittings, carpets, foodstuffs and so on.

More and more of our manufacturers have realized this and gained firm footholds already across the Channel. One of the purpuses of the new-look Weeks is to enable them to extend their success still further and to provide an occasion and a setting within which others who have not yet entered the European market may do so.

**An excellent customer**

Denmark is already an excellent customer of long standing for British goods, and trade flows both ways. Many British shops contain an extensive range of goods of Danish manufacture. The same is true of British goods in Denmark. But much that is manufactured in both countries is still not as widely known as it might be. One of the problems of developing reciprocal trade lies in bringing buyer and seller together. A British Week affords an outstanding opportunity of doing this.

Admittedly there is nothing new in the idea as such. Weeks have been held before, sometimes in conjunction with a trade fair or exhibition, sometimes without. Those held in conjunction with the British Trade Fairs in Stockholm and Zurich in 1962 and 1963 respectively were successful selling exercises, but it should be borne in mind that to a certain extent the Trade Fairs 'carried' the Weeks. The latter are quite distinct from Fairs in that they are promotions at the point of direct sale enabling the man or woman in the street not only to see the product, but to have it wrapped up to take home.

It was felt by the Board of Trade and the Export Council for Europe that for a Week to succeed by itself a fully-planned method of approach was called for, with plenty of time allowed for preparation beforehand.

Systematic approach has been made to British firms by the Export Council for Europe and the issue of special handbooks

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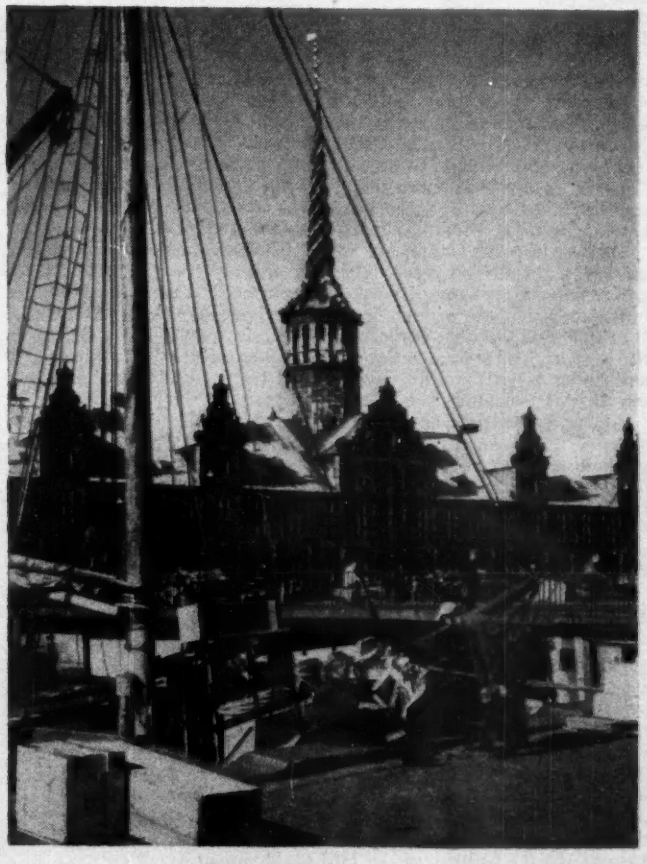

*The Stock Exchange in Copenhagen is one of King Christian IV's finest Renaissance buildings erected in* 1619.

*Sir John Wedgwood (left), discusses the new black and white Jasper range with Mrs. Hesselgren (general buyer) and Hr. Dir. Henry Olsen (managing director) of Bogelund-Jensen, of Copenhagen, during a week's visit to the Barlaston Potteries of Josiah Wedgwood and Sons Ltd. in connection with the British Week.*

packed with detailed information on everything likely to be of use to a firm selling in Denmark has been found particularly helpful. Meetings have been held with representatives of appropriate trade associations, and with prospective or existing exporters in different geographical areas (combined on occasion with the showing of the Export Council for Europe film 'The Open Door', made by the Rank Organization), a sustained press campaign angled particularly to the publication of individual success stories in trade journals, the staging of a successful Samples Display in Copenhagen last February, individual follow-up contact with firms seeking specific guidance – all these and other activities have been gaining momentum throughout the period since the Danish project was first announced last year.

In parallel with these operations in Britain and in addition to the approaches being made by the British Weeks Office in Copenhagen to shops and stores, contact has been established with national and trade journals, and civic and commercial bodies; this has led to a smooth flow of inquiries being channelled through the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade or direct to agents of British firms in Denmark. It is believed by the organizers that this combined approach has never been attempted before on such a scale and that it will be shown to have been the right one when the time comes.

Clearly, full assessment of the value of the Week cannot be attempted until some time afterwards, although it may be hoped that the immediate impact will be fairly obvious. The chief purpose of the Week is to stimulate a continuing trade; to see to it that new British products which are offered the Danish customer in his own shops and stores during the Week will not be forgotten when it is over, and that Anglo-Danish trade and Anglo-Danish friendship will both derive lasting benefit from this great sales venture and international event.

## *Exports Service Bulletin market reports*

THE FOLLOWING is a list of titles of market reports (and the dates when published) in respect of Denmark which have been published in supplements to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Confectionery* | December 16, 1963 |
| *Mechanical handling equipment* | November 4, 1963 |
| *Portable power tools* | May 31, 1963 |
| *Refractories* | November 26, 1962 |
| *Roadmaking machinery and construction equipment* | April 8, 1963 |
| *Toilet preparations* | January 22, 1962 |

Further information about agency, etc. inquiries for Denmark will be found on page 1307.

## *Visit of Ivory Coast officials*

TWO IMPORTANT visitors from the Ivory Coast will visit Britain as guests of H.M. Government from June 17-20. They are Monsieur Konan Lambert, who is Inspector-General of Electric Energy in the Ivory Coast, Rapporteur-General of the Economic and Financial Commission of the Ivory Coast Economic and Social Council and President of the Administrative Council of the Ivory Coast International Bank for Commerce and Industry; and Monsieur Aimé Barou, President of the Administrative Council of the Ivory Bank (formerly Credit Lyonnais) and a Deputy and Rapporteur-General of the Assembly's Commission on economic and financial affairs.

**Note:** British exports to the Ivory Coast in 1963 totalled £1.4 million, the principal commodities being cotton fabrics, road vehicles and tractor parts, metal manufactures, non-electrical machinery and whisky. British imports in 1963 amounted to £1.9 million and 70 per cent of this value represented wood and cork. For the first quarter of 1964, coffee contributed nearly half of total British imports from the Ivory Coast.

An article on the Ivory Coast appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 14, 1964.

## *Symposium on automatic weighing*

AN INFORMAL symposium on the subject of the automatic weighing of consumer products which was attended by some 200 representatives of users and manufacturers of such equipment, Board of Trade officials, the Weights and Measures administration, and interested research organizations, met recently to review present knowledge and practice in the light of impending enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act 1963. This was the first meeting sponsored by the United Kingdom Automation Council, the primary objective of which was to stimulate action in the adoption of automation, and create an awareness within British industry and the Government of the national importance of moving ahead.

Mr. T. G. Poppy, of the Standards, Weights and Measures Department, Board of Trade, outlined the main provisions of the Weights and Measures Act 1963 relating to the various classes of pre-packed commodities and weighing machinery used in producers' factories. Mr. Poppy pointed out that although the Act prescribed no tolerance within which short weight would not be considered an offence, there were various defences which recognized the existence of a distribution of packet weights.

In explaining the law relating to machinery, Mr. Poppy said that the regulations referred to machines 'used for trade', for example, a weigh scale in a retail shop. In a production unit the regulations applied to those machines used as the final arbiters of weight, if checkweighing was introduced after dispensing, then the regulations would apply to the check weighers – with no such check weighing, the regulations would apply to the dispensing machines.

The present technique of testing checkweighing machines was outlined and the authority of Weights and Measures inspectors briefly described. It was made clear that current performance requirements were only temporary, pending international agreement of regulations now in hand.

## *New vessel joins UK - Sweden route*

IN THE SPRING of this year, the new 10,000 tons m.v. *England* joined the United Steamship Co. Ltd. (DFDS) Copenhagen line route from Harwich to Esbjerg. *England*, which was named by Mrs. J. Henniker-Major, wife of the British Ambassador in Copenhagen in December last year, has accommodation for 450 passengers, and about 100 motor cars with direct drive-on-and-off facilities. The vessel supplements the service of the *Kronprinsesse Ingrid* on the same route.

## *Rubber stockpile disposals*

FIVE HUNDRED and fifty four tons of rubber from the Board of Trade's stockpile has been sold this month for delivery as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| June | 60 tons |
| July | 30 tons |
| August | 135 tons |
| September | 329 tons |

These deliveries will complete the disposal of the Board of Trade's stock of rubber.

# Australian - UK Action Council discuss two-way trade

*At a conference held at Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on June 4, 1964, by the Australian-British Action Councils on 'The Australian-British Trading Partnership' are (left to right): Mr. R. L. J. Wills, Mr. K. S. F. Corley (President Birmingham Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Edward du Cann (Minister of State, Board of Trade), Rt. Hon. Lord Baillieu (chairman), and Mr. C. R. Wheeler.*

AUSTRALIA WANTS British goods and is willing to import more, but she will not do so on the basis of kinship or sentimental ties any longer. British exporters will have to study the market, be prepared to adapt what they have to offer to the changing needs of the Australians, to be price competitive and to deliver the goods on time. At the same time Britain must be prepared to import more Australian goods. These were the thoughts that dominated a conference organized by the Australian-British Action Council at the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on June 4 under the chairmanship of Lord Baillieu, chairman of the British Action Council. It was attended by about 150 delegates representing a wide range of industry and commerce. The British Action Council was set up in February of this year to increase understanding between Britain and Australia and to promote their trade and economic relations. The aim of the conference was to throw new light on some facets of the modern relationship between the two countries and to contribute to greater understanding of mutual problems and opportunities and to stimulate further action by commercial and industrial interests in both countries.

Speaking at the conference, Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that in 1963 our imports from Australia were worth £206 million, and our exports to her were about £238 million. We were Australia's biggest export customer, taking almost one-fifth of total Australian exports. Australia was by far our largest market in the Commonwealth and our second largest individual customer in the whole world. We were Australia's biggest supplier of capital goods, her biggest overseas supplier of private capital and of the know-how that went with it. The Minister added that over the last 16 years more than half the overseas capital entering Australia and contributing to her development had been British, amounting to some £750 million. The estimated total value of British investments including portfolio investments was of the order of £1,200 million: a staggering sum. Over 500 subsidiaries of British concerns were operating in Australia. We still supplied 30 per cent of Australian imports which compared with 22 per cent from the United States and 6 per cent from Japan.

Continuing the Minister said that our close economic partnership was reflected in many other ways. British ships carried a large part of Australia's trade to all parts of the world. Much of her trade – not only with Britain – was financed through the City of London. British insurance companies had a sizeable stake in Australia; nearly a score of Australian companies were writing a steadily growing insurance business in Britain. 'I am told that Australian companies write almost as much life business here as British insurers do in Australia. Our widening trade horizons should not, and do not, prevent us from paying special regard to each other's interest. This is not only a matter of sentiment. It is a matter of self-interest. This is where the Australian-British Action Councils come in. The fostering of economic relations is not only the job of Governments, nor does it end with buying and selling by individual business men – though in private enterprise economies such as those of Britain and Australia it cannot start without them. The Australian-British trading partnership depends on close understanding and co-operation between all sections of the business communities in both countries. It is just as important for the Australian farmer to appreciate the British farmer's problems as it is for British manufacturers to understand the significance of Australian industrialization. The close links in banking, shipping, insurance and in the great commodity trading concerns all make a vital contribution. By bringing all these interests together the Action Councils can create a new and deeper awareness of the continuing interdependence of our two countries under changing conditions and of ways in which the two business communities can work together to their common advantage.'

Referring to the question of Australian tariffs the Minister said that some aspects of them caused difficulties to British trade. The United Kingdom-Australia Trade Agreement of 1957 provided that Australian protective duties should, subject to certain qualifications, 'not exceed such a level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production.' This expressed the general philosophy of trade between Australia and Britain – that each should be able to compete as far as possible in each other's market on fair commercial terms. But some British exporters to Australia had suffered through the successive imposition of emergency duties under the machinery which was established a few years ago to short-circuit in urgent cases the normal tariff making procedure of the Australian Tariff Board. Some British exporters had also been penalised when Australia imposed a high m.f.n. duty on foreign goods and raised the British Preferential tariff in conformity with the GATT no-new-preference rule. 'I recognize that in the latter situation the Australian authorities have several times done their best to avoid incidental damage to British trade. To see that British goods are not denied full opportunity of reasonable competition under the measures I have mentioned is one way in which Australia can give practical expression on her side to our common interest in a flourishing two-way trade. For British exporters, the Australian market is one of very great opportunity indeed. All the signs are that Australia is launched upon a period of substantial economic expansion.

'British businessmen will, of course, judge the prospects in Australia for themselves. But if I were one, I should certainly be looking over my sales organization to make sure that it was ready to seize whatever opportunities are going, and I should be planning a trip to Australia to see for myself.'

After referring to the British Weeks being organized by the Trade Commissioners in the bigger Australian cities, the Minister said that the Board of Trade intended to follow up this year's campaign in Australia by organizing in 1965 a special tour of British industry by a team of our Trade Commissioners from Australia, who would come home for two months or so for the purpose. The idea would be to concentrate on products for which the opportunities in Australia seemed especially promising. A series of short market surveys would be published in the Export Service Bulletin, and manufacturers would be offered the opportunity of individual interviews with a Trade Commissioner to discuss the outlook for their goods in Australia and, of course, any way in which the Board of Trade could help. The aim would be to exchange ideas with firms at the decision-taking level, and he hoped that this would prove stimulating and useful to both sides. We should be discussing details with the industries concerned later this year.

Mr. C. R. Wheeler, chairman of the Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., spoke on the basic changes in the structure of the Australian economy, particularly on the growing importance of manufacturing. Whilst Australia's industrial expansion meant that she produced an increasing proportion of her own consumer goods, the market was wide open for capital goods. It was one of the most competitive markets in the world, and the highest degree of skill and effort would be required to increase our share of it.

Mr. M. D. Rhoden, managing director, the Myer Emporium

(London) Ltd., put the view of the Australian buyer, emphasizing the need to keep to delivery dates and to be willing to accept and develop new ideas of what the Australians wanted. He stressed the need for good communications, care in the choice and appointment of overseas agents, and frequent personal visits to the market.

Mr. R. L. J. Wills, vice-chairman of George Wills and Co. Ltd., and representative of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the difficulties encountered in the United Kingdom market by Australian agricultural and farming products as a result of Britain's farm price support policy.

Lord Baillieu, summing up, said the free exchange of views would form the basis for formulating further action. It was hoped to set up procedures to identify industries which would have attraction for exporters because of their growth potential, and areas in which Australia was deficient in capital goods. Steps would be taken to get market research under way, and the plan announced by the Minister of State to bring British Trade Commissioners home to discuss problems with potential exporters would also be of great help.

## *Secretary of State pays third official visit to Scotland*

FROM June 4 to 6, Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, paid his third visit to Scotland since assuming office in October. He arrived in Edinburgh on the afternoon of June 4 and after a meeting with leaders of the Church of Scotland, dined with the directors of Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce.

On June 5 the Secretary of State visited Fife. He went to the Donnybristle Industrial Estate and the factory there occupied by Trane Limited, making air conditioning equipment. He saw in Central Fife the progress made by the county authorities in clearing derelict sites and also visited the advance factory at Cowdenbeath taken by Elliott Automation Limited. Mr. Heath then proceeded to Grangemouth where he lunched with the local authorities concerned in the Falkirk/Grangemouth growth area.

In the afternoon the Secretary of State went to Newhouse where, after a tour of the Honeywell Controls Ltd. factory, he met a number of local industrialists and heard their views on the problems posed in introducing new industry to Scotland. Later in Glasgow the Secretary of State, together with Mr. Michael Noble, Secretary of State for Scotland, met the Stornoway and the Lewis and Harris county authorities. In the evening Mr. Heath dined with the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

On June 6, the Secretary of State accompanied first by Miss Margaret Herbison, MP, and later by Mrs. Judith Hart, MP, toured part of North Lanarkshire.

## *New £23 million nylon plant will mean more jobs in North-east*

A NEW £23 million plant to make nylon 66 polymer, and raise their annual output of this textile raw material by well over 50 per cent has just been sanctioned by the Board of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

The plant will be constructed alongside the existing ICI nylon polymer plants at Wilton Works in North Yorkshire. Preparation of the site will begin almost immediately, and the plant is scheduled to be in production by 1966.

The plant, when completed and handed over to ICI, will require the permanent employment of about 800 people to operate it.

## *Leicester firm expands in N. Ireland*

HOMA ENGINEERING LTD., of Cosby, Leicester – makers of more than 1,500 types of castors for hospital equipment, catering and domestic appliances, mechanical handling aids, automobile assembly lines, industrial machine tools, pianos, 'karts', etc. – are to take over a 50,000 sq. ft. Government-built factory at Newcastle, Co. Down, Northern Ireland. The company will start moving in machinery immediately. Full production should be reached by September, and the eventual labour force will be 250, nearly all men.

## *Mr. Heath returns to United Nations Conference at Geneva*

MR. EDWARD HEATH, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, is taking part this week in the closing sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Geneva. He will remain until the conclusion of the Conference on June 15.

The United Nations Conference opened in Geneva on March 23. Mr. Heath previously spoke at the opening plenary session on April 6, as reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 10. Mr. Heath's speech at the closing plenary session will be carried in next week's issue.

*The Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, Mr. Edward Heath (right), addressed members of the Eastern Regional Board for Industry at a luncheon at Cambridge on June 1. He is pictured talking to Mr. G. J. Y. Thorpe, Divisional Inspector of Fisheries at Lowestoft (left), and Mr. A. N. Suddaby, President of the British Trawler Federation.*

Photo: *East Anglian Daily Times*

## *Industrial training*

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR announce that the first meeting of the Central Training Council was held in London on June 4 under the chairmanship of Sir John Hunter. The Council was set up by Mr. Joseph Godber, Minister of Labour, to advise him on the exercise of his functions under the Industrial Training Act, 1964.

The Council reviewed the progress made in the establishment of Industrial Training Boards. Arrangements to enable the first four boards – engineering, construction, iron and steel and wool textiles – to start work soon were almost complete. The Council discussed the principles which should guide the Minister in establishing further Boards and the criteria according to which the Minister might judge whether an industry merits priority treatment.

The Council was informed that the Minister considered that it was important that the work of the Training Advisory Service, set up by the Industrial Training Council in 1960, should continue. With the winding up of the Industrial Training Council the Minister would look in future to the Central Training Council for advice on the running of the Training Advisory Service. In the past it had been administered by a non-profit making limited company whose directors were appointed by the Industrial Training Council. It was proposed to alter the Memorandum and Articles of Association to provide that the title will be altered to 'Industrial Training Service' and that the directors will be appointed by the Minister of Labour.

The Council are to recommend to the Minister for appointment to the Board four representatives of employers, four representatives of trade unions, one representative of the nationalized industries, one representative of educational interests and one independent member.

## Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by June 26.

| Tariff heading | Proposed definition for tariff purposes | Applied for as | Exemption required until | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29-31 | 2-Chloroallyl diethyldithiocbamate . . . | Technical 2-chloroallyl-diethyldithiocarbamate . . | December 31, 1964 | 2510 |

*Withdrawal of application:*

Interested parties will wish to know that the application for temporary exemption from import duty in respect of nylon yarn covered by the following description and advertised in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 24, 1964, has now been withdrawn:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 51.01 | Multifilament singles yarn, other than bulked yarn, of total denier not less than 815 and not more than 1320 and wholly of polyamide fibres. | | | |

## Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during May in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

**Licensed Dealers**

| | |
|---|---|
| Change of Address: | G. Ross & Co. Ltd., |
| *Delete:* | 119-125 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2. |
| *Insert:* | Finsbury Pavement House, 120 Moorgate, London, E.C.2. |
| Change of Address: | Manchester and Liverpool Industrial Securities Ltd., |
| *Delete:* | 15 Norfolk Street, Manchester, 2. |
| *Insert:* | Dennis House, Marsden Street, Manchester, 2. |
| Change of Address: | *Wainside & Co.*, George Siegmund Warburg, |
| *Delete:* | 18a, Northampton Square, London, E.C.1. |
| *Insert:* | 20 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. |

**Exempted Dealers**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Insert:* | Midland and International Banks Ltd., 26 Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2. |
| Change of Address: | Gilliat (John K. Gilliat & Co. Ltd.), |
| *Delete:* | 10 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. |
| *Insert:* | 37 Queen Street, London, E.C.4. |
| Change of Address: | Southern Industrial Trust Ltd., |
| *Delete:* | 7 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. |
| *Insert:* | Dominion Buildings, South Place, London, E.C.2. |

## Drawback on imported raw sheet glass exported as ophthalmic lenses

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on the following:

*Imported materials*

White and tinted drawn opthalmic raw sheet glass in rectangles.

*Exported goods*

Single vision ophthalmic lenses, other than contact lenses.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than July 1, 1964.

## Drawback on imported cyclohexylamine used in some exported goods

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on imported cyclohexylamine (should the current temporary exemption from duty on this material not be renewed), when used in the manufacture of benzothiazole-2-sulphencyclohexylamide for export.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Board of Trade, Tariff Division, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than June 29.

## Marking of circular saws

IN THE NOTICE which appeared under the above heading in last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, page 1218, the second paragraph should read as follows:

'The Direction exempts circular saws of the following description from having to bear an indication of origin as prescribed by the Order and permits the indication to be branded, printed or stamped on the carton or container in which the goods are imported, sold or exposed for sale, as the case may be:

Circular slitting saws, polished to a mirror finish, with a diameter not exceeding 65 mm.'

## Control of passengers' shotguns for Cyprus

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that until further notice, the concession under which a passenger leaving the United Kingdom may take out one or two shotguns and up to 1,000 cartridges as part of his personal effects, without an export licence, will not be allowed in the case of passengers destined for Cyprus.

## Import of skim milk powder

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that, following their announcement on May 22 (*Board of Trade Journal, May 29, page 1160*) of arrangements for licensing the import of up to approximately 15,000 tons of skim milk powder from North America, a total of 8,660 tons has now been allocated to applicants who met the specified conditions.

The Board are now prepared to consider further applications for licences to import further quantities from North America to make up a total of approximately 15,000 tons in all. Applications will be considered only if accompanied by evidence of firm orders – (subject solely to the issue of a licence) – for delivery up to the end of October, 1964, and will be considered in rotation as received. Applications should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Statistics

# The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers are seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

| | GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates) | INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION | CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE | | | | FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE | | | | | CHANGES IN STOCKS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Personal disposable income | Total consumers' expenditure | | Retail sales | Total | Selected components | | | | Total | Selected components | | |
| | | | | | | | | Manufacturing industry | Distributive and service industries | Dwellings | Public sector excluding dwellings | | Manufacturing industry | Wholesalers | Retailers |
| | at 1958 prices | | at current prices | | at 1958 prices | at 1961 prices | at 1958 prices | | | | | at 1958 prices | | | |
| Base of index | 1958 | 1958 | 1958 | 1958 | 1958 | 1961 | 1958 | 1958 | 1958 | 1958 | 1958 | series shown in £ million | | | |
| Value in base year, £m. | 19,957 | — | 16,034 | 15,212 | 15,212 | 9,095 | 3,486 | 922 | 699 | 591 | 1,205 | | | | |
| 1959 | 103 | 105 | 106 | 105 | 104 | 95 | 108 | 94 | 114 | 113 | 109 | +174 | + 73 | +15 | +49 |
| 1960 | 108 | 112 | 114 | 110 | 108 | 98 | 118 | 110 | 125 | 129 | 114 | +592 | +520 | +48 | +37 |
| 1961 | 112 | 114 | 122 | 115 | 111 | 100 | 129 | 130 | 133 | 137 | 121 | +297 | +230 | +36 | + 4 |
| 1962 | 112 | 115 | 126 | 122 | 112 | 101 | 127 | 119 | 126 | 140 | 124 | +113 | + 33 | +22 | +40 |
| 1963 | 116 | 119 | 134 | 128 | 117 | 103 | 129 | 107 | 131 | 144 | 132 | +135 | + 89 | +15 | +27 |
| 1962 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd quarter | 112 | 116 | 127 | 122 | 113 | 101 | 128 | 116 | 130 | 146 | 123 | + 57 | + 15 | +23 | +10 |
| 4th quarter | 113 | 115 | 130 | 124 | 114 | 101 | 125 | 111 | 124 | 137 | 124 | + 10 | — 9 | + 9 | +25 |
| 1963 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st quarter | 112 | 113 | 129 | 124 | 113 | 101 | 115 | 104 | 124 | 101 | 118 | — 20 | + 56 | —16 | — 3 |
| 2nd quarter | 116 | 118 | 131 | 127 | 116 | 102 | 129 | 109 | 129 | 149 | 129 | + 42 | — 9 | +22 | — 3 |
| 3rd quarter | 116 | 120 | 136 | 130 | 119 | 105 | 134 | 106 | 130 | 159 | 138 | — 34 | — 33 | —19 | — 8 |
| 4th quarter | 122 | 124 | 138 | 131 | 119 | 105 | 139 | 109 | 140 | 166 | 144 | +147 | + 75 | +28 | +41 |
| 1964 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st quarter | | 126* | | | | 106 | | 114* | 149* | | | | + 95* | — 4* | + 3 |
| 1963 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | .. | 123 | .. | .. | .. | 104 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| November | .. | 124 | .. | .. | .. | 104 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December | .. | 125 | .. | .. | .. | 106 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1964 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | .. | 126 | .. | .. | .. | 107 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| February | .. | 127* | .. | .. | .. | 105 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| March | .. | 127* | .. | .. | .. | 105 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| April | .. | | .. | .. | .. | 106 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | ORDERS | | PRICES AND COSTS | | | | | LABOUR | | | | | | IMPORTS | EXPORTS | BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Engineering industries: orders on hand† | Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand† | Index of retail prices | | Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry | | Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers† | Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers | | | Unfilled vacancies for adults | | | | | |
| | | | Index† | % change on year earlier | Basic materials and fuel used† | Manufactured products: home sales† | | Mid-month or monthly average† | Change from previous period† | Normal seasonal change | Mid-month or monthly average† | Change from previous period† | Normal seasonal change | | | |
| | at 1958 prices | | | | | | | | | | | | | at current prices | | |
| Base of index | Dec. 1958 | Apr. 1959 | Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963) | | 1954 | 1954 | Jan. 31, 1956 | series shown in thousands | | | | | | 1958 | 1958 | series shown in £ million |
| Value in base year, £m. | .. | .. | — | | — | — | — | | | | | | | 3,748 | 3,176 | |
| 1959 | 101 | 135 | 109·6 | +0·6 | 103·4 | 114·2 | 117·4 | 433 | + 31 | .. | 157 | +21 | .. | 106 | 105 | +140 |
| 1960 | 117 | 136 | 110·7 | +1·0 | 104·5 | 116·0 | 122·5 | 337 | — 96 | .. | 212 | +55 | .. | 121 | 112 | —258 |
| 1961 | 120 | 104 | 114·5 | +3·4 | 104·4 | 119·1 | 130·3 | 305 | — 32 | .. | 213 | +1 | .. | 117 | 116 | — 10 |
| 1962 | 115 | 100 | 119·3 | +4·2 | 103·0 | 120·6 | 136·2 | 419 | +114 | .. | 149 | —64 | .. | 120 | 119 | +102 |
| 1963 | 135 | 118* | 121·7 | +2·0 | 104·5 | 122·0 | 141·3 | 502 | + 83 | .. | 144 | — 5 | .. | 129 | 128 | +121 |
| 1962 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd quarter | 119 | 92 | 119·7 | +3·8 | 102·2 | 120·8 | 137·3 | 390 | + 3 | —34 | 156 | —16 | + 7 | 123 | 121 | — 18 |
| 4th quarter | 115 | 100 | 119·6 | +2·6 | 102·5 | 121·1 | 138·3 | 491 | +101 | +49 | 120 | —36 | —32 | 120 | 120 | + 40 |
| 1963 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st quarter | 117 | 100 | 121·4 | +3·1 | 103·6 | 121·4 | 139·4 | 627 | +136 | +42 | 113 | — 7 | — 5 | 120 | 123 | + 71 |
| 2nd quarter | 123 | 105 | 122·1 | +1·6 | 104·2 | 121·8 | 140·9 | 504 | —123 | —58 | 147 | +34 | +33 | 127 | 127 | + 30 |
| 3rd quarter | 130 | 100 | 121·3 | +1·3 | 104·2 | 122·1 | 141·5 | 428 | — 76 | —34 | 157 | +10 | + 6 | 132 | 131 | + 14 |
| 4th quarter | 135 | 118* | 122·1 | +2·1 | 106·1 | 122·6 | 143·3 | 450 | + 22 | +50 | 157 | Nil | —34 | 135 | 132 | + 6 |
| 1964 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st quarter | 140* | 121* | 123·2 | +1·5 | 108·0* | 123·9* | 145·8 | 445 | — 5 | +42 | 182 | +25 | — 5 | 145 | 134 | |
| 1963 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 132 | 111* | 121·8 | +2·3 | 104·9 | 122·3 | 141·8 | 448 | + 18 | +27 | 160 | + 2 | —12 | 130 | 129 | .. |
| November | 133 | 120* | 122·2 | +2·2 | 106·5 | 122·5 | 143·1 | 456 | + 8 | +19 | 157 | — 3 | —16 | 135 | 129 | .. |
| December | 135 | 118* | 122·4 | +1·8 | 106·8 | 122·9 | 145·1 | 447 | — 9 | — 1 | 155 | — 2 | —11 | 142 | 137 | .. |
| 1964 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 136* | 119* | 123·0 | +1·9 | 107·5 | 123·7 | 145·4 | 471 | + 24 | +41 | 166 | +11 | — 1 | 146 | 123 | .. |
| February | 138* | 121* | 123·1 | +1·2 | 108·2 | 123·9 | 145·7 | 451 | — 20 | + 2 | 178 | +12 | + 6 | 144 | 139 | .. |
| March | 140* | 121* | 123·6 | +1·5 | 108·3* | 124·1* | 146·2 | 413 | — 38 | —19 | 202 | +24 | +10 | 145 | 141 | .. |
| April | | | 124·7 | +2·0 | 108·2* | 124·3* | 146·7 | 394 | — 19 | —20 | 212 | +10 | +14 | 146 | 127 | .. |
| May | | | | | 107·7* | 124·4* | | 357 | — 37 | —23 | 227 | +15 | + 9 | | | |

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

# Further rise in industry's capital expenditure in first quarter of 1964

PROVISIONAL RESULTS for the first quarter of 1964 show that the volume of industry's capital expenditure (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) was 6 per cent higher than in the previous quarter. This overall rise reflects increases in manufacturing industry and the distributive and service trades of comparable magnitude. Thus the reversal in the fourth quarter of last year of the downward trend which had persisted since the middle of 1961 appears to have continued into 1964. Total capital expenditure by private industry in the first quarter of this year was, on the basis of the provisional results, almost level with the quarterly average performance in 1961 and only £20 million below the record figure of £547 million achieved during the third quarter of that year. While expenditure on vehicles and on plant and machinery rose appreciably (by 9 per cent and 7 per cent respectively) between the fourth quarter of 1963 and the first quarter of 1964, the value of new building work was only fractionally higher, a rise in building expenditure by manufacturing industry being largely off-set by reduced outlays by the distributive and service industries.

Any comparison of the most recent figures with those of the corresponding quarter of 1963 is vitiated by the effects of the abnormal weather on capital expenditure during the early part of last year. A comparison of the results for the first quarter of 1964 with the average of the first two quarters of 1963 shows an increase in capital expenditure by private industry as a whole of 13 per cent. The much larger increase in expenditure by the distributive and

(*Text continued on page* 1276)

**Industry's fixed capital expenditure**
**at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted**

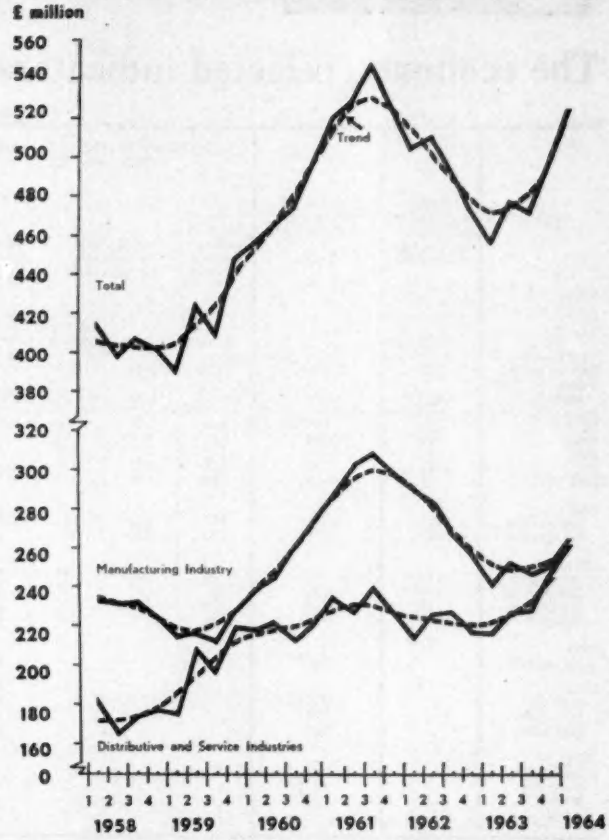


**Table 1. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a)**

£ million

| Period | ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS | | Total | ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manufacturing Industry (b) | Distributive and Service Industries (c) | | New Building Work | Vehicles | Plant and Machinery |
| 1958 | 922 | 699 | 1,621 | 449 | 378 | 794 |
| 1959 | 871 | 799 | 1,670 | 457 | 422 | 791 |
| 1960 | 1,016 | 873 | 1,889 | 530 | 469 | 890 |
| 1961 | 1,195 | 927 | 2,122 | 634 | 445 | 1,043 |
| 1962 | 1,098 | 884 | 1,982 | 629 | 372 | 981 |
| 1963 | 987 | 914 | 1,901 | 575 | 425 | 901 |
| 1959 1st quarter | 215 | 175 | 390 | 108 | 93 | 189 |
| 2nd quarter | 216 | 208 | 424 | 112 | 111 | 201 |
| 3rd quarter | 212 | 197 | 409 | 111 | 101 | 197 |
| 4th quarter | 228 | 219 | 447 | 126 | 117 | 204 |
| 1960 1st quarter | 238 | 218 | 456 | 130 | 115 | 211 |
| 2nd quarter | 244 | 221 | 465 | 130 | 119 | 216 |
| 3rd quarter | 261 | 213 | 474 | 133 | 115 | 226 |
| 4th quarter | 273 | 221 | 494 | 137 | 120 | 237 |
| 1961 1st quarter | 286 | 234 | 520 | 147 | 121 | 252 |
| 2nd quarter | 302 | 227 | 529 | 160 | 107 | 262 |
| 3rd quarter | 308 | 239 | 547 | 162 | 116 | 269 |
| 4th quarter | 299 | 227 | 526 | 165 | 101 | 260 |
| 1962 1st quarter | 291 | 214 | 505 | 139 | 93 | 253 |
| 2nd quarter | 284 | 226 | 510 | 161 | 97 | 252 |
| 3rd quarter | 267 | 227 | 494 | 166 | 89 | 239 |
| 4th quarter | 256 | 217 | 473 | 143 | 93 | 237 |
| 1963 1st quarter | 239 | 216 | 455 | 137 | 98 | 220 |
| 2nd quarter | 252 | 226 | 478 | 148 | 104 | 226 |
| 3rd quarter | 245 | 227 | 472 | 143 | 105 | 224 |
| 4th quarter | 251 | 245 | 496 | 147 | 118 | 231 |
| 1964 1st quarter | 264 | 261 | 525 | 149 | 129 | 247 |

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 56 per cent of total capital expenditure in 1960. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

## Table 2. Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a) (b) (d)

£ million

| Period | ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP | | | | | | | | | | ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food, Drink and Tobacco | Mineral Oil Refining | Chemicals, Paint and Printing Ink | Metal Manufacture | Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods | Vehicles | Textiles, Leather and Clothing | Paper, Printing and Publishing | Other Manufacturing Industries | Total All Manufacturing Industries | | | |
| | Standard Industrial Classification Orders | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | III | Part of IV | Part of IV | V | VI, VII and IX | VIII | X to XII | XV | XIII, XIV and XVI | III to XVI | New Building Work | Vehicles | Plant and Machinery |
| 1958 | 112·6 | 39·7 | 157·3 | 143·5 | 204·8 | 69·8 | 63·6 | 65·2 | 65·1 | 921·6 | 247·0 | 52·5 | 622·1 |
| 1959 | 106·5 | 23·5 | 145·5 | 129·7 | 200·8 | 69·0 | 66·5 | 60·3 | 69·1 | 870·9 | 223·8 | 57·2 | 589·9 |
| 1960 | 128·5 | 15·3 | 134·5 | 186·1 | 228·9 | 78·3 | 85·2 | 67·8 | 91·6 | 1,016·2 | 263·5 | 75·3 | 677·4 |
| 1961 | 136·9 | 22·8 | 162·8 | 242·4 | 250·5 | 104·2 | 101·5 | 74·4 | 99·7 | 1,195·2 | 318·2 | 71·9 | 805·1 |
| 1962 | 134·8 | 16·3 | 161·6 | 208·2 | 220·0 | 93·8 | 87·1 | 74·9 | 101·3 | 1,098·0 | 298·8 | 61·8 | 737·4 |
| 1963 | 137·3 | 18·5 | 141·8 | 117·0 | 219·2 | 91·3 | 84·6 | 73·5 | 103·8 | 987·0 | 263·8 | 78·0 | 645·2 |
| 1959 1st quarter | 25·2 | 4·0 | 43·2 | 30·1 | 49·3 | 18·5 | 13·6 | 15·3 | 15·8 | 215·0 | 55·4 | 13·8 | 145·8 |
| 2nd quarter | 28·0 | 5·7 | 38·1 | 31·3 | 49·3 | 16·1 | 15·2 | 15·2 | 16·6 | 215·5 | 53·3 | 14·2 | 148·0 |
| 3rd quarter | 27·3 | 6·2 | 30·6 | 34·2 | 49·2 | 15·1 | 17·2 | 14·7 | 18·0 | 212·5 | 53·1 | 13·7 | 145·7 |
| 4th quarter | 26·0 | 7·6 | 33·6 | 34·1 | 53·0 | 19·3 | 20·5 | 15·1 | 18·7 | 227·9 | 62·0 | 15·5 | 150·4 |
| 1960 1st quarter | 30·2 | 4·2 | 33·4 | 39·2 | 55·8 | 15·5 | 20·8 | 17·4 | 22·3 | 238·8 | 63·1 | 17·2 | 158·5 |
| 2nd quarter | 31·5 | 4·3 | 31·3 | 42·3 | 55·9 | 19·5 | 21·7 | 15·4 | 21·9 | 243·8 | 62·4 | 18·5 | 162·9 |
| 3rd quarter | 33·4 | 3·4 | 34·5 | 51·3 | 57·9 | 21·5 | 20·1 | 16·7 | 22·0 | 260·8 | 69·3 | 18·8 | 172·7 |
| 4th quarter | 33·4 | 3·4 | 35·3 | 53·3 | 59·3 | 21·8 | 22·6 | 18·3 | 25·4 | 272·8 | 68·7 | 20·8 | 183·3 |
| 1961 1st quarter | 33·9 | 3·3 | 39·8 | 59·4 | 60·8 | 24·6 | 23·8 | 16·8 | 23·7 | 286·1 | 74·3 | 19·0 | 192·8 |
| 2nd quarter | 34·8 | 6·1 | 39·8 | 62·1 | 64·0 | 25·7 | 25·2 | 17·7 | 26·8 | 302·2 | 80·8 | 19·0 | 202·4 |
| 3rd quarter | 34·0 | 6·3 | 42·4 | 61·4 | 63·3 | 27·3 | 27·9 | 20·6 | 24·9 | 308·1 | 80·4 | 17·8 | 209·9 |
| 4th quarter | 34·2 | 7·1 | 40·8 | 59·5 | 62·4 | 26·6 | 24·6 | 19·3 | 24·3 | 298·8 | 82·7 | 16·1 | 200·0 |
| 1962 1st quarter | 33·7 | 3·9 | 43·4 | 56·8 | 59·3 | 25·1 | 25·1 | 18·9 | 24·7 | 290·9 | 80·8 | 16·5 | 193·6 |
| 2nd quarter | 33·1 | 3·9 | 42·4 | 58·2 | 56·3 | 22·9 | 22·2 | 19·2 | 25·4 | 283·6 | 78·7 | 14·7 | 190·2 |
| 3rd quarter | 33·1 | 4·4 | 37·9 | 47·6 | 54·8 | 24·6 | 19·9 | 18·8 | 25·9 | 267·0 | 74·1 | 15·2 | 177·7 |
| 4th quarter | 34·9 | 4·1 | 37·9 | 45·6 | 49·6 | 21·2 | 19·9 | 18·0 | 25·3 | 256·5 | 65·2 | 15·4 | 175·9 |
| 1963 1st quarter | 31·1 | 3·4 | 33·6 | 33·7 | 55·6 | 22·1 | 20·9 | 17·0 | 21·8 | 239·2 | 62·9 | 17·0 | 159·3 |
| 2nd quarter | 33·9 | 4·4 | 36·6 | 31·7 | 56·5 | 24·3 | 20·0 | 19·4 | 25·3 | 252·1 | 67·7 | 20·0 | 164·4 |
| 3rd quarter | 35·3 | 5·0 | 35·4 | 25·7 | 55·2 | 22·4 | 20·7 | 19·5 | 26·1 | 245·3 | 65·9 | 20·4 | 159·0 |
| 4th quarter | 37·0 | 5·7 | 36·2 | 25·9 | 51·9 | 22·5 | 23·0 | 17·6 | 30·6 | 250·4 | 67·3 | 20·6 | 162·5 |
| 1964 1st quarter | | | | | | | | | | 263·5 | 72·6 | 23·4 | 167·5 |

*Note:* Separate figures are now shown in Table 2 for Mineral Oil Refining and for Chemicals, Paint and Printing Ink. There have been, in consequence, some minor changes to the 1963 figures previously published under the heading 'Chemicals and Allied Industries'.

## Table 3. Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted (a) (c) (d)

£ million

| Period | ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP | | | | | ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wholesale Distribution | Retail Distribution | Shipping | Other Industries | Total | | | |
| | Standard Industrial Classification | | | | | | | |
| | 810,831, 832 | 820 | 704 | XVII, Part of XIX Part of XXI Part of XXII and XXIII | XVII, Part of XIX, XX Part of XXI Part of XXII and XXIII | Building work | Vehicles | Plant and Machinery |
| 1958 | 73 | 130 | 147 | 349 | 699 | 202 | 326 | 171 |
| 1959 | 92 | 163 | 161 | 383 | 799 | 234 | 364 | 201 |
| 1960 | 100 | 175 | 158 | 440 | 873 | 266 | 394 | 213 |
| 1961 | 105 | 198 | 128 | 496 | 927 | 316 | 373 | 238 |
| 1962 | 116 | 219 | 102 | 447 | 884 | 330 | 310 | 244 |
| 1963 | 129 | 210 | 79 | 496 | 914 | 311 | 347 | 256 |
| 959 1st quarter | 22 | 38 | 36 | 79 | 175 | 53 | 79 | 43 |
| 2nd quarter | 23 | 40 | 46 | 99 | 208 | 58 | 97 | 53 |
| 3rd quarter | 23 | 41 | 35 | 98 | 197 | 59 | 87 | 51 |
| 4th quarter | 24 | 44 | 44 | 107 | 219 | 64 | 101 | 54 |
| 1960 1st quarter | 21 | 44 | 39 | 114 | 218 | 67 | 98 | 53 |
| 2nd quarter | 26 | 44 | 42 | 109 | 221 | 67 | 101 | 53 |
| 3rd quarter | 26 | 42 | 40 | 105 | 213 | 64 | 96 | 53 |
| 4th quarter | 27 | 45 | 37 | 112 | 221 | 68 | 99 | 54 |
| 1961 1st quarter | 27 | 44 | 39 | 124 | 234 | 73 | 102 | 59 |
| 2nd quarter | 27 | 48 | 27 | 125 | 227 | 79 | 88 | 60 |
| 3rd quarter | 26 | 53 | 32 | 128 | 239 | 82 | 98 | 59 |
| 4th quarter | 25 | 53 | 30 | 119 | 227 | 82 | 85 | 60 |
| 1962 1st quarter | 25 | 57 | 26 | 106 | 214 | 78 | 76 | 60 |
| 2nd quarter | 27 | 55 | 31 | 113 | 226 | 82 | 82 | 62 |
| 3rd quarter | 33 | 54 | 22 | 118 | 227 | 92 | 74 | 61 |
| 4th quarter | 31 | 53 | 23 | 110 | 217 | 78 | 78 | 61 |
| 1963 1st quarter | 28 | 53 | 22 | 113 | 216 | 74 | 81 | 61 |
| 2nd quarter | 32 | 49 | 16 | 129 | 226 | 80 | 84 | 62 |
| 3rd quarter | 33 | 52 | 21 | 121 | 227 | 77 | 85 | 65 |
| 4th quarter | 36 | 56 | 20 | 133 | 245 | 80 | 97 | 68 |
| 1964 1st quarter | | | | | 261 | 76 | 106 | 79 |

service trades (18 per cent) compared with that by manufacturing industry (7 per cent) reflects the levelling out and subsequent upturn in capital expenditure by the former group of industries which became apparent in the second half of last year; manufacturing investment by contrast continued depressed throughout 1963, with only a slight upward movement in the fourth quarter. Expenditure on vehicles in the first quarter of 1964 was running at a level of between 25 per cent and 30 per cent higher than in the first half of last year for private industry as a whole and in both the major sectors. Overall capital expenditure on new building work and on plant and machinery rose by 5 per cent and 11 per cent respectively from the average level of the first two quarters of last year.

## Manufacturing industry

According to the provisional results the upturn in the volume of capital expenditure by manufacturing industry (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted), discernible in the fourth quarter of 1963, gained momentum in the first quarter of 1964 with an increase of 5 per cent over the preceding quarter. In spite of this rise, capital expenditure by this sector of private industry in the latest quarter fell short of the average quarterly performance in the record year of 1961 by £35 million. It was, however, running at a level some 7 per cent higher than in the first half of last year. Although greater expenditure on all categories of asset contributed to the overall rise from the fourth quarter of 1963, expenditure on plant and machinery (which in recent years has accounted for about two-thirds of total capital expenditure by manufacturing industry) rose by only 3 per cent. Expenditure on new building work and on vehicles increased by 8 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. Comparable increases for building and for plant and machinery were recorded between the first quarter of 1964 and the average of the first two quarters of 1963. Although expenditure on vehicles rose by 26 per cent over this period the effect of this on the overall movement in manufacturing investment was not significant, such expenditure being relatively unimportant for this sector.

In conformity with established practice, details of capital expenditure in the first quarter of 1964, analysed by industry groups, will appear in the final article due to be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 10, 1964. The provisional figures suggest that expenditure was running at a level higher than in the fourth quarter of last year for all industries with the exception of the metal manufacture and vehicles groups, where little change occurred, and the miscellaneous manufacturing group.

## Distributive and Service Industries

Although the increase of 7 per cent (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) in capital expenditure by the distributive and service industries between the fourth quarter of 1963 and the first quarter of 1964 indicated by the provisional figures was not quite as high as that which occurred between the third and fourth quarters of last year, investment by this sector of the economy continued to expand at a high rate. The provisional estimate of capital expenditure of £261 million in the first quarter of 1964 is the highest so far recorded and is more than 10 per cent above the quarterly rate achieved in the peak year of 1961 and nearly 20 per cent higher than that of the first half of last year. Increased expenditure on vehicles, which was an important contributory factor to the upswing in investment by the distributive and service sector towards the end of last year, was again in evidence in the first quarter of 1964, with a rise of nearly 10 per cent over the preceding quarter. Outlay on plant and machinery, much of which is on shop fittings, fixtures and office equipment, was 16 per cent up on the fourth quarter of 1963 while expenditure on building work fell by 5 per cent. Comparison of the latest quarter's figures with the average for the first two quarters of last year shows even greater increases, with expenditure on vehicles up by 29 per cent and on plant and machinery up by 27 per cent; expenditure on new building work dropped fractionally.

The provisional figures suggest that higher expenditure by retailers was responsible for the overall increase in investment by the distributive and service industries, changes elsewhere being negligible. Expenditure by the shipping industry continued steady at the level of the second half of 1963. Details of these separate industry groups will be given in the final article for the first quarter due to be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 10, 1964.

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**Table 4. Industry's fixed capital expenditure at current prices (a)**

£ million

| Period | Manufacturing Industry (b) | Distributive and Service Industries (c) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1958 | 922 | 699 | 1,621 |
| 1959 | 867 | 789 | 1,656 |
| 1960 | 1,021 | 862 | 1,883 |
| 1961 | 1,239 | 931 | 2,170 |
| 1962 | 1,168 | 914 | 2,082 |
| 1963 | 1,067 | 944 | 2,011 |
| 1959 1st quarter | 203 | 175 | 378 |
| 2nd quarter | 209 | 202 | 411 |
| 3rd quarter | 212 | 181 | 393 |
| 4th quarter | 243 | 231 | 474 |
| 1960 1st quarter | 221 | 211 | 432 |
| 2nd quarter | 236 | 212 | 448 |
| 3rd quarter | 271 | 202 | 473 |
| 4th quarter | 293 | 237 | 530 |
| 1961 1st quarter | 273 | 232 | 505 |
| 2nd quarter | 304 | 221 | 525 |
| 3rd quarter | 331 | 230 | 561 |
| 4th quarter | 331 | 248 | 579 |
| 1962 1st quarter | 286 | 215 | 501 |
| 2nd quarter | 294 | 229 | 523 |
| 3rd quarter | 290 | 230 | 520 |
| 4th quarter | 298 | 240 | 538 |
| 1963 1st quarter | 241 | 221 | 462 |
| 2nd quarter | 267 | 229 | 495 |
| 3rd quarter | 267 | 226 | 493 |
| 4th quarter | 293 | 268 | 561 |
| 1964 1st quarter | 270 | 265 | 535 |

**Notes relating to Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4**

(a) Expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.

(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

(d) Care should be taken in using the industry figures in tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

# *Industry's stocks rise again in first quarter of 1964*

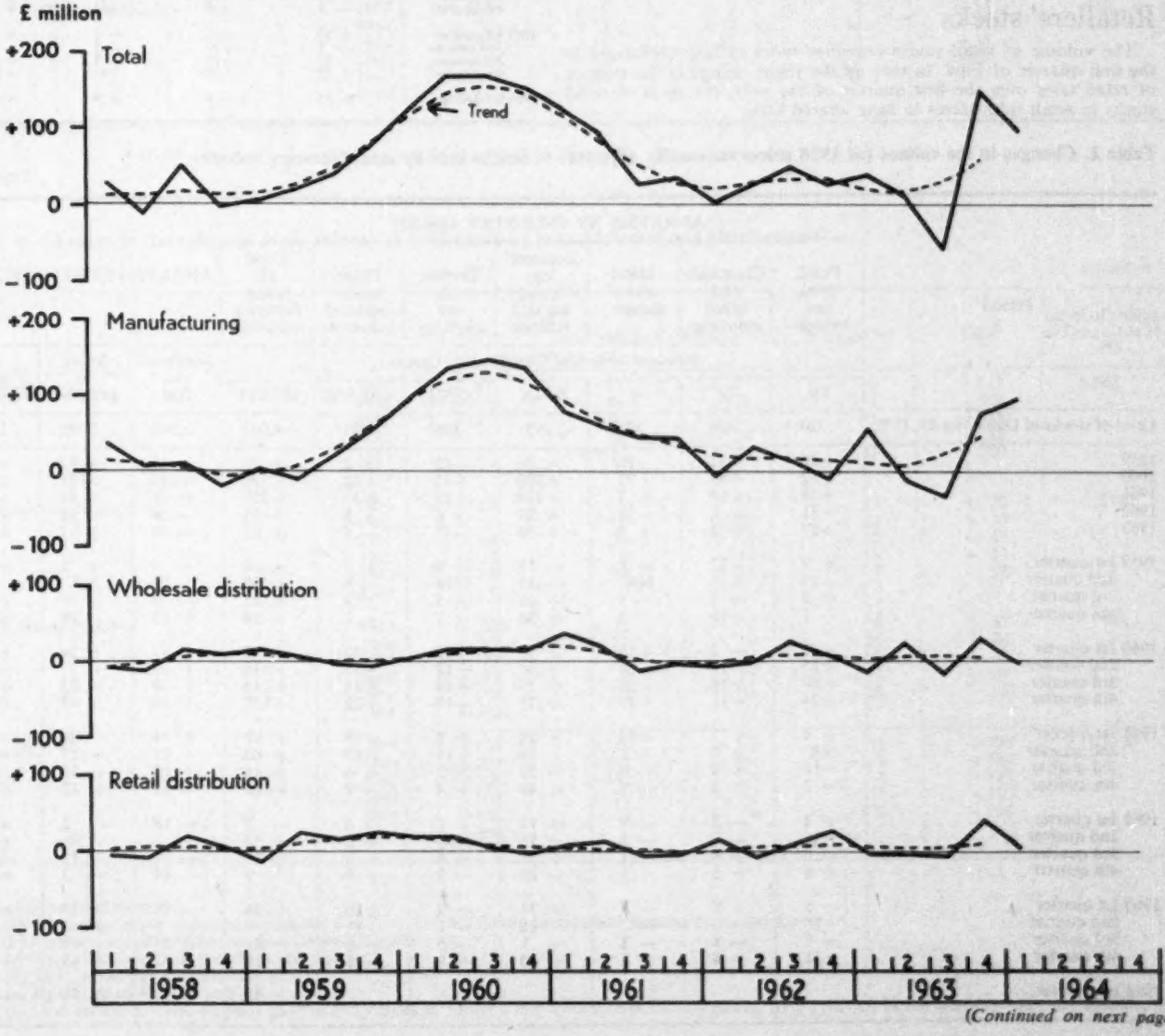
THE INCREASE in the volume of industry's total stocks (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted), in the first quarter of 1964, is provisionally estimated at £94 million, following an increase of £144 million in the final quarter of last year. This first quarter figure was almost wholly due to the rise of £95 million (following an increase of £75 million in the previous quarter) in the stocks and work in progress of manufacturing industry. Stocks held by wholesalers and retailers did not change significantly.

As the charts show, the underlying trend of stockbuilding in manufacturing industry is now confirmed to have been strongly upward. In wholesale and retail distribution recent changes have been irregular, but over the last year there has been some increase in the rate of stockbuilding in these sectors also.

## Manufacturing industry

Provisional estimates for the first quarter of 1964 show that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) rose by £95 million, continuing the upturn in stockbuilding which commenced towards the end of last year. The recent substantial increases in manufacturing production were also maintained during the first quarter of 1964, so that – despite considerable stockbuilding – the ratio of manufacturers' stocks to their output continued to fall in the first quarter of the year. The provisional figures suggest that there was only a slight increase in manufacturers' stocks of finished goods (up about £10

**Changes in industry's stocks at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted**




(Continued on next page)

million), with stocks of materials and fuel rising by about £30 million and work in progress continuing to rise substantially (by about £55 million).

The figures for the first quarter of 1964 for individual sectors of industry will, as usual, not become available until the final article due to appear in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 10. The provisional figures suggest, however, that the increase of £95 million in the seasonally adjusted volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress was largely concentrated in the 'engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles' group of industries. There was also a significant increase in the stocks of materials and fuel held by the 'textiles, leather and clothing' group of industries.

## Wholesalers' stocks

It is provisionally estimated that the volume of stocks (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) held by wholesalers remained virtually unchanged in the first quarter of 1964.

Separate figures for the three main types of wholesalers will, as usual, not be published in Table 3 until the final first quarter article appears in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 10. The provisional results suggest, however, that the only significant change was in the stocks of wholesale distributors (Minimum List Heading 810) which fell slightly.

## Retailers' stocks

The volume of retail stocks remained more or less unchanged in the first quarter of 1964. In view of the slight change in the volume of retail sales over the first quarter of the year, the ratio of retail stocks to retail sales seems to have altered little.

**Table 1. Changes in the volume of industry's stocks at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted[a]**

£ million

| Period | (b) Manufacturing | (c) Wholesale distribution | (d) Retail distribution | (e) Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Level of stocks at December 31, 1959 | 4,952 | 810 | 946 | 6,708 |
| 1959 | + 73 | +15 | +49 | +137 |
| 1960 | +520 | +48 | +37 | +605 |
| 1961 | +230 | +36 | + 4 | +270 |
| 1962 | + 33 | +22 | +40 | + 95 |
| 1963 | + 89 | +15 | +27 | +131 |
| 1959 1st quarter | + 2 | +16 | —14 | + 4 |
| 2nd quarter | — 10 | + 6 | +23 | + 19 |
| 3rd quarter | + 23 | — 2 | +17 | + 38 |
| 4th quarter | + 58 | — 5 | +23 | + 76 |
| 1960 1st quarter | + 99 | + 5 | +18 | +122 |
| 2nd quarter | +136 | +12 | +18 | +166 |
| 3rd quarter | +148 | +16 | + 2 | +166 |
| 4th quarter | +137 | +15 | — 1 | +151 |
| 1961 1st quarter | + 79 | +35 | + 8 | +122 |
| 2nd quarter | + 60 | +19 | +11 | + 90 |
| 3rd quarter | + 46 | —13 | — 8 | + 25 |
| 4th quarter | + 45 | — 5 | — 7 | + 33 |
| 1962 1st quarter | — 5 | — 8 | +13 | N/C |
| 2nd quarter | + 32 | — 2 | — 8 | + 22 |
| 3rd quarter | + 15 | +23 | +10 | + 48 |
| 4th quarter | — 9 | + 9 | +25 | + 25 |
| 1963 1st quarter | + 56 | —16 | — 3 | + 37 |
| 2nd quarter | — 9 | +22 | — 3 | + 10 |
| 3rd quarter | — 33 | —19 | — 8 | — 60 |
| 4th quarter | + 75 | +28 | +41 | +144 |
| 1964 1st quarter | + 95 | — 4 | + 3 | + 94 |

**Table 2. Changes in the volume (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) of stocks held by manufacturing industry [a] [b] [f]**

£ million

| Period | ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY GROUP | | | | | | | ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF ASSET | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Food, drink and tobacco | Chemicals and allied industries | Metal manufacture | Engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles | Textiles, leather and clothing | Other manufacturing industries | Total all manufacturing industries | | | |
| | Standard Industrial Classification Orders | | | | | | | Materials and fuel | Work in progress | Finished goods |
| | III | IV | V | VI-IX | X-XII | XIII-XVI | III-XVI | | | |
| Level of stocks at December 31, 1959 | 720 | 456 | 384 | 2,295 | 606 | 491 | 4,952 | 1,940 | 1,785 | 1,227 |
| 1959 | +26 | +31 | —10 | + 36 | —12 | + 2 | + 73 | + 16 | + 47 | + 10 |
| 1960 | +52 | +41 | +73 | +250 | +42 | +62 | +520 | +225 | +127 | +168 |
| 1961 | +18 | +15 | + 7 | +134 | +23 | +33 | +230 | + 51 | + 84 | + 95 |
| 1962 | +31 | + 2 | —24 | + 29 | — 6 | + 1 | + 33 | — 50 | + 32 | + 51 |
| 1963 | +57 | + 1 | + 5 | + 58 | —27 | — 5 | + 89 | — 10 | + 97 | + 2 |
| 1959 1st quarter | + 9 | +12 | — 8 | — 11 | — 3 | + 3 | + 2 | — 4 | + 2 | + 4 |
| 2nd quarter | +14 | + 5 | N/C | — 13 | —13 | — 3 | — 10 | + 12 | N/C | — 22 |
| 3rd quarter | + 2 | + 4 | — 5 | + 22 | — 3 | + 3 | + 23 | — 5 | + 19 | + 9 |
| 4th quarter | + 1 | +10 | + 3 | + 38 | + 7 | — 1 | + 58 | + 13 | + 26 | + 19 |
| 1960 1st quarter | + 3 | — 2 | +16 | + 56 | +16 | +10 | + 99 | + 47 | + 24 | + 28 |
| 2nd quarter | +15 | +16 | +14 | + 64 | +12 | +15 | +136 | + 62 | + 37 | + 37 |
| 3rd quarter | +10 | +16 | +28 | + 55 | +24 | +15 | +148 | + 70 | + 23 | + 55 |
| 4th quarter | +24 | +11 | +15 | + 75 | —10 | +22 | +137 | + 46 | + 43 | + 48 |
| 1961 1st quarter | + 4 | + 7 | +13 | + 28 | + 8 | +19 | + 79 | + 34 | + 40 | + 5 |
| 2nd quarter | N/C | + 7 | + 1 | + 24 | +11 | +17 | + 60 | + 18 | + 17 | + 25 |
| 3rd quarter | +11 | + 4 | — 6 | + 33 | N/C | + 4 | + 46 | + 12 | + 15 | + 19 |
| 4th quarter | + 3 | — 3 | — 1 | + 49 | + 4 | — 7 | + 45 | — 13 | + 12 | + 46 |
| 1962 1st quarter | + 3 | — 5 | — 9 | + 11 | + 1 | — 6 | — 5 | — 18 | — 2 | + 15 |
| 2nd quarter | +16 | — 2 | — 5 | + 25 | N/C | — 2 | + 32 | + 3 | + 21 | + 8 |
| 3rd quarter | + 6 | + 6 | —11 | + 17 | — 4 | + 1 | + 15 | — 21 | + 15 | + 21 |
| 4th quarter | + 6 | + 3 | + 1 | — 24 | — 3 | + 8 | — 9 | — 14 | — 2 | + 7 |
| 1963 1st quarter | — 5 | + 8 | + 7 | + 33 | — 7 | +20 | + 56 | — 14 | + 33 | + 37 |
| 2nd quarter | +28 | — 3 | N/C | — 16 | — 7 | —11 | — 9 | — 4 | + 3 | — 8 |
| 3rd quarter | — 7 | — 8 | — 8 | + 1 | — 5 | — 6 | — 33 | — 25 | + 16 | — 24 |
| 4th quarter | +41 | + 4 | + 6 | + 40 | — 8 | — 8 | + 75 | + 33 | + 45 | — 3 |
| 1964 1st quarter | | | | | | | + 95 | + 29 | + 56 | + 10 |

**Table 3. Changes in the volume (at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted) of stocks held by wholesalers[a] (f)**

£ million

| S.I.C. M.L.H. | | | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter | Year | Level of stocks at December 31, 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 810 | Wholesale distributors | 1959 | +13 | + 1 | —13 | + 9 | +10 | 548 |
| | | 1960 | + 5 | + 9 | +11 | + 1 | +26 | |
| | | 1961 | +30 | +10 | — 7 | — 7 | +26 | |
| | | 1962 | —10 | — 8 | +11 | +11 | + 4 | |
| | | 1963 | —14 | +13 | —26 | +20 | — 7 | |
| | | 1964 | | | | | | |
| 831 | Dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc. | 1959 | — 1 | + 4 | + 6 | — 4 | + 5 | 77 |
| | | 1960 | — 1 | + 2 | + 1 | + 2 | + 4 | |
| | | 1961 | + 1 | + 1 | — 1 | — 1 | N/C | |
| | | 1962 | + 1 | N/C | + 1 | + 2 | + 4 | |
| | | 1963 | + 4 | + 1 | — 3 | + 7 | + 9 | |
| | | 1964 | | | | | | |
| 832 | Dealers in industrial materials and machinery | 1959 | + 4 | + 1 | + 5 | —10 | N/C | 185 |
| | | 1960 | + 1 | + 1 | + 4 | +12 | +18 | |
| | | 1961 | + 4 | + 8 | — 5 | + 3 | +10 | |
| | | 1962 | + 1 | + 6 | +11 | — 4 | +14 | |
| | | 1963 | — 6 | + 8 | +10 | + 1 | +13 | |
| | | 1964 | | | | | | |
| | Total wholesalers | 1959 | +16 | + 6 | — 2 | — 5 | +15 | 810 |
| | | 1960 | + 5 | +12 | +16 | +15 | +48 | |
| | | 1961 | +35 | +19 | —13 | — 5 | +36 | |
| | | 1962 | — 8 | — 2 | +23 | + 9 | +22 | |
| | | 1963 | —16 | +22 | —19 | +28 | +15 | |
| | | 1964 | — 4 | | | | | |

**Table 4. Changes in the value (at book values) of stocks held by manufacturers and distributors[a]**

£ million

| | | 1st quarter | 2nd quarter | 3rd quarter | 4th quarter | Year | Level of stocks at December 31, 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturing (b) | 1959 | + 27 | + 13 | + 17 | + 80 | +137 | 5,048 |
| | 1960 | +128 | +181 | +128 | +161 | +598 | |
| | 1961 | +112 | +104 | + 47 | + 55 | +318 | |
| | 1962 | + 9 | + 29 | + 14 | + 33 | + 85 | |
| | 1963 | + 67 | N/C | + 10 | +152 | +229 | |
| | 1964 | +117 | | | | | |
| Wholesale distribution (c) | 1959 | + 17 | + 5 | + 25 | — 25 | + 22 | 819 |
| | 1960 | + 7 | + 18 | + 52 | — 22 | + 55 | |
| | 1961 | + 44 | + 20 | + 15 | — 36 | + 43 | |
| | 1962 | + 6 | + 5 | + 40 | — 19 | + 32 | |
| | 1963 | — 8 | + 19 | + 19 | + 2 | + 32 | |
| | 1964 | + 9 | | | | | |
| Retail distribution (d) | 1959 | + 20 | + 22 | — 3 | + 6 | + 45 | 945 |
| | 1960 | + 68 | + 15 | — 19 | — 20 | + 44 | |
| | 1961 | + 73 | + 19 | — 29 | — 27 | + 36 | |
| | 1962 | + 87 | — 5 | — 13 | — 1 | + 68 | |
| | 1963 | + 74 | — 22 | — 35 | + 20 | + 37 | |
| | 1964 | + 82 | | | | | |
| Total (e) | 1959 | + 64 | + 40 | + 39 | + 61 | +204 | 6 812 |
| | 1960 | +203 | +214 | +161 | +118 | +696 | |
| | 1961 | +229 | +143 | + 33 | — 8 | +397 | |
| | 1962 | +102 | + 29 | + 41 | + 13 | +185 | |
| | 1963 | +133 | — 3 | — 6 | +174 | +298 | |
| | 1964 | +208 | | | | | |

**Notes relating to Tables 1-4.**

(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree.
(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III-XVI.
(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832.
(d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.
(e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVI and XX.
(f) Care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments.

UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

# *Unit value and volume index numbers for April*

## Unit value index numbers of imports and exports (Table 1)

IN APRIL the import unit value index fell by ½ per cent to 106 and, with no change in the overall export unit value index at 105, the terms of trade increased by 1 point to 99 (1961 = 100).

The fall of ½ per cent in the import unit value index was due mainly to a fall of 1½ per cent in the food, beverages and tobacco index resulting from lower average values (on the basis recorded in the Trade Accounts) of imported sugar. The basic materials index, which has been rising since last autumn, increased by ½ per cent in April to reach a level some 6 per cent above that prevailing in mid-1963. The fuels index fell by ½ per cent and a very small fall in the manufactured goods index was sufficient to record a fall of 1 point in the rounded index.

There were no movements of importance in any of the export unit value indices.

## Volume of imports and exports (Table 2)

Imports have been growing less quickly this year than in the second half of 1963. In the three months February to April the volume, seasonally adjusted, was 2 per cent more than in the previous three months. There was a further increase of 4 per cent in imports of industrial materials, the rise being wholly in imports of semi-manufactures which were up 13 per cent in the last three months; imports of basic materials fell by 4 per cent mainly because of a sizeable reduction in imports of wool, which had previously been high, though imports of some basic materials continued to grow. There was a large increase in imports of finished manufactures, particularly machinery. Imports of fuel rose 3 per cent. There was a substantial reduction in the volume of food imported with falls in imports of cereals, dairy produce and fruit, though with larger imports of sugar.

Exports continue to rise. In the three months February to April the volume was 4 per cent more than in the previous three months though the trend rate of growth may be less than this. Exports of manufactures were higher; in the last three months they rose in volume by 4 per cent with a particularly large increase, 8 per cent, in exports of chemicals, and modest increases in engineering goods, textiles and metals. Exports of non-manufactures were still falling though at a much slower rate in the last three months. Exports of basic materials were little changed, and exports of fuel continued to ease back from the high rates of the middle of last year but exports of food rose by 3 per cent.

**Note:** This series of index numbers based on 1961 = 100 was introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September issue of Economic Trends.

*(Tables on following pages)*

# *Registrations of British and foreign films*

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, June 5, 1964.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

| Title of Film | Registered in the name of | Maker's Name | Registered No. | Playing Time Minutes | Date of Registration |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BRITISH** | | | | | |
| Peter Studies Form | Gala Film Distributors Ltd. | Film Facilities Ltd. | Br/E 29476 | 28 | June 1 |
| The Devil's Agent | British Lion Films Ltd. | Emmet Dalton Ltd. | Br/E 29477 | 77 | June 1 |
| Mining Review No. 10 – 17th Year | Data Film Distributors Ltd. | The National Coal Board | Br/E 29478 | 9 | June 1 |
| Look at Life Series 21: | | | | | |
| *City of the Air* | Rank Film Distributors Ltd. | Rank Film Distributors Ltd. | Br/E 29479 | 9 | June 2 |
| *For Crying Out Loud* | " " | " " | Br/E 29482 | 16 | June 2 |
| Where has Poor Mickey Gone? | Compton-Cameo Films Ltd. | Ledeck Productions Ltd. | Br/E 29480 | 58 | June 2 |
| Never Put it in Writing | Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd. | Seven Arts Productions (U.K.) Ltd. | Br/E 29483 | 90 | June 4 |
| Devil Ship Pirates | Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd. | Hammer Film Productions Ltd. | Br/E 29484 | 86 | June 4 |
| Movietone News 1825A | Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co Ltd. | British Movietonews Ltd. | Br/E 29027 | 7 | June 5 |
| Movietone News 1826 | " " | " " | Br/E 29028 | 7 | June 5 |
| Pathe News 64-45 | Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd. | Associated British-Pathe Ltd. | Br/E 29092 | 8 | June 5 |
| Pathe News 64-46 | " " | " " | Br/E 29093 | 8 | June 5 |
| **FOREIGN** | | | | | |
| War of the Trojans | Compton-Cameo Films Ltd. | Mercury Films, Rome, and Films Sirius, Paris | F 29474 | 102 | June 1 |
| I Married A Werewolf | " " | Royal Film, S.p.A., Rome | F 29475 | 81 | June 1 |
| The Fall of the Roman Empire | Rank Film Distributors Ltd. | Bronston-Roma Productions | F 29354 | 170 | June 2 |
| Bedtime Story | " " | Universal International Films Inc. | F 29481 | 99 | June 2 |
| King Rounder | Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd. | Terrytoons Incorporated | F 29485 | 6 | June 4 |
| Brother from Outer Space | " " | " " | F 29486 | 6 | June 4 |
| The Red Tractor | " " | " " | F 29487 | 5 | June 4 |
| Short Term Sheriff | " " | " " | F 29488 | 6 | June 4 |
| The Invincible Seven | Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd. | Film Columbus S.p.A., Rome, and Atenea Films S.L., Madrid | F 29489 | 81 | June 4 |
| Caesar the Conqueror | Archway Film Distributors Ltd. | Dino De Laurentiis Cinematografica, Rome | F 29490 | 103 | June 5 |

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER:
The registration particulars of the following films have been amended:
'Jewel of Tuscany' (Br/E 26598) registered on June 27, 1961, has been amended to provide alternative playing times as follows: (a) 28 minutes, (b) 14 minutes.
'Captive Islands' (Br/E 26599) registered on June 27, 1961, has been amended to provide alternative playing times as follows: (a) 25 minutes, (b) 15 minutes.

CORRECTION TO THE REGISTER:
The registration particulars of the film 'Gladiators Seven' (F 29222) registered on February 20, 1964, have been corrected to include the additional maker: Athena Film, Madrid, Spain.

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## United Kingdom import and export unit value index numbers (1)

TABLE 1. (1961 = 100)

| | Imports | | | | | Exports | | | | | | | | (2) Terms of Trade |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Manufactured Goods [5 to 8] | | | | | | |
| | Total | Food, Beverages and Tobacco [0 and 1] | Basic Materials [2 and 4] | Fuels [3] | Manufactured Goods [5 to 8] | Total | Non-Manufactures [0 ro 4] | Total | Chemicals [5] | Textiles (3) | Metals (4) | Machinery and Transport Eqpt. [7] | Other | |
| Weights | 1,000 | 338 | 230 | 110 | 318 | 1,000 | 129 | 838 | 89 | 67 | 126 | 442 | 114 | |
| 1954 | 104 | 108 | 104 | 110 | 98 | 91 | 105 | 89 | 114 | 95 | 90 | 83 | 87 | 87 |
| 1955 | 108 | 109 | 108 | 112 | 106 | 92 | 106 | 90 | 114 | 95 | 93 | 85 | 89 | 86 |
| 1956 | 110 | 109 | 111 | 119 | 107 | 95 | 112 | 93 | 113 | 94 | 99 | 88 | 92 | 87 |
| 1957 | 111 | 109 | 115 | 138 | 100 | 100 | 122 | 96 | 114 | 96 | 102 | 92 | 94 | 89 |
| 1958 | 103 | 104 | 100 | 120 | 96 | 99 | 108 | 97 | 109 | 96 | 103 | 95 | 94 | 96 |
| 1959 | 102 | 105 | 98 | 111 | 98 | 98 | 103 | 97 | 108 | 92 | 99 | 97 | 95 | 96 |
| 1960 | 102 | 104 | 101 | 104 | 101 | 100 | 102 | 99 | 104 | 96 | 101 | 99 | 97 | 97 |
| 1961 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1962 | 99 | 102 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 101 | 99 | 102 | 98 | 100 | 101 | 103 | 102 | 102 |
| 1963 | 103 | 111 | 97 | 97 | 101 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 106 | 104 | 101 |
| 1962 1st quarter | 100 | 101 | 98 | 100 | 99 | 101 | 101 | 102 | 98 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 101 | 102 |
| 2nd quarter | 100 | 102 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 96 | 101 | 103 | 102 | 100 | 101 |
| 3rd quarter | 100 | 102 | 95 | 99 | 101 | 101 | 99 | 102 | 96 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 101 | 102 |
| 4th quarter | 100 | 105 | 94 | 98 | 101 | 102 | 99 | 102 | 97 | 100 | 102 | 104 | 102 | 101 |
| 1963 1st quarter | 102 | 107 | 95 | 98 | 101 | 103 | 100 | 103 | 98 | 102 | 102 | 104 | 104 | 101 |
| 2nd quarter | 103 | 110 | 98 | 99 | 101 | 103 | 101 | 103 | 99 | 102 | 102 | 105 | 104 | 100 |
| 3rd quarter | 103 | 111 | 97 | 98 | 101 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 100 | 103 | 102 | 106 | 104 | 101 |
| 4th quarter | 105 | 117 | 99 | 96 | 102 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 106 | 105 | 100 |
| 1964 1st quarter | 107 | 118 | 102 | 96 | 103 | 105 | 107 | 105 | 101 | 105 | 104 | 106 | 105 | 98 |
| 1962 March | 99 | 101 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 98 | 101 | 102 | 102 | 100 | 102 |
| April | 100 | 102 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 96 | 101 | 103 | 102 | 99 | 101 |
| May | 99 | 101 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 96 | 100 | 104 | 102 | 100 | 102 |
| June | 100 | 103 | 96 | 98 | 99 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 95 | 101 | 101 | 102 | 100 | 101 |
| July | 100 | 102 | 96 | 99 | 101 | 101 | 99 | 101 | 96 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 101 |
| August | 99 | 101 | 95 | 99 | 101 | 101 | 99 | 102 | 96 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 102 |
| September | 100 | 103 | 94 | 98 | 101 | 102 | 98 | 102 | 97 | 102 | 102 | 103 | 102 | 102 |
| October | 101 | 106 | 94 | 98 | 101 | 102 | 99 | 102 | 98 | 100 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 101 |
| November | 100 | 105 | 94 | 97 | 101 | 101 | 98 | 102 | 98 | 99 | 101 | 104 | 101 | 101 |
| December | 100 | 105 | 95 | 99 | 101 | 102 | 99 | 103 | 96 | 100 | 102 | 105 | 104 | 102 |
| 1963 January | 101 | 106 | 94 | 98 | 101 | 102 | 100 | 103 | 97 | 100 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 101 |
| February | 102 | 107 | 96 | 98 | 101 | 103 | 100 | 103 | 99 | 102 | 102 | 104 | 105 | 101 |
| March | 102 | 108 | 96 | 98 | 102 | 103 | 101 | 103 | 99 | 102 | 102 | 104 | 104 | 101 |
| April | 102 | 107 | 97 | 98 | 101 | 103 | 100 | 103 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 105 | 103 | 101 |
| May | 103 | 109 | 98 | 99 | 101 | 103 | 101 | 103 | 99 | 102 | 102 | 105 | 103 | 100 |
| June | 104 | 113 | 97 | 99 | 101 | 104 | 102 | 104 | 99 | 102 | 102 | 106 | 104 | 99 |
| July | 103 | 111 | 97 | 99 | 101 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 99 | 103 | 102 | 106 | 104 | 101 |
| August | 103 | 110 | 97 | 98 | 101 | 104 | 105 | 105 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 106 | 104 | 102 |
| September | 103 | 112 | 97 | 97 | 101 | 104 | 104 | 105 | 101 | 103 | 102 | 106 | 105 | 101 |
| October | 105 | 116 | 97 | 96 | 101 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 101 | 103 | 102 | 106 | 105 | 100 |
| November | 106 | 118 | 99 | 96 | 102 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 101 | 103 | 103 | 106 | 106 | 99 |
| December | 106 | 116 | 100 | 95 | 102 | 105 | 106 | 105 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 106 | 105 | 100 |
| 1964 January | 107 | 118 | 101 | 95 | 102 | 105 | 107 | 105 | 101 | 104 | 104 | 106 | 105 | 99 |
| February | 107 | 118 | 102 | 97 | 103 | 105 | 107 | 105 | 101 | 105 | 104 | 106 | 105 | 98 |
| March | 107 | 117 | 102 | 97 | 104 | 105 | 108 | 105 | 101 | 106 | 104 | 106 | 105 | 98 |
| April | 106 | 115 | 103 | 97 | 103 | 105 | 108 | 105 | 101 | 106 | 104 | 106 | 105 | 99 |

(1) The figures in square brackets relate to Section code numbers in the Standard International Trade Classification Revised.
(2) Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
(3) Export List Division 65.
(4) Export List Divisions 67, 68 and 69.

**PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL**

*The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the* Board of Trade Journal.

**Black and white prints.** *These should be 'action' photographs showing U.K. goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination.*

*Photographs of U.K. businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.*

**Colour photographs.** *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

## United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers (1)

TABLE 2

(1961 = 100)

| | Imports | | | | | | Exports | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Manufactured Goods [5-8] | | | | | |
| | Total | Food, Beverages and Tobacco [0 and 1] | Basic Materials [2 and 4] | Fuels [3] | Manufactured Goods [5-8] | Total | Non-Manufactures [0-4] | Total | Chemicals [5] | Textiles (2) | Metals (3) | Machinery and Transport Eqpt. [7] | Other |
| 1954 | 73 | 82 | 96 | 63 | 50 | 82 | 83 | 79 | 57 | 141 | 75 | 75 | 82 |
| 1955 | 82 | 88 | 102 | 75 | 63 | 87 | 85 | 86 | 65 | 135 | 86 | 82 | 90 |
| 1956 | 81 | 90 | 99 | 71 | 63 | 92 | 89 | 91 | 69 | 129 | 97 | 89 | 90 |
| 1957 | 84 | 93 | 103 | 70 | 66 | 93 | 88 | 93 | 74 | 128 | 100 | 91 | 91 |
| 1958 | 84 | 98 | 92 | 76 | 67 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 71 | 109 | 93 | 90 | 89 |
| 1959 | 90 | 98 | 98 | 88 | 77 | 93 | 90 | 93 | 81 | 109 | 99 | 92 | 91 |
| 1960 | 102 | 100 | 107 | 96 | 103 | 98 | 92 | 98 | 93 | 109 | 98 | 97 | 96 |
| 1961 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1962 | 103 | 104 | 96 | 112 | 104 | 102 | 110 | 101 | 107 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 103 |
| 1963 | 107 | 102 | 101 | 120 | 113 | 108 | 120 | 106 | 113 | 101 | 100 | 107 | 110 |
| **Unadjusted** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 1st quarter | 103 | 107 | 94 | 110 | 102 | 100 | 106 | 100 | 105 | 101 | 99 | 100 | 95 |
| 2nd quarter | 103 | 107 | 94 | 110 | 104 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 111 | 102 | 103 | 108 | 107 |
| 3rd quarter | 102 | 100 | 96 | 121 | 102 | 98 | 109 | 96 | 105 | 93 | 96 | 93 | 102 |
| 4th quarter | 104 | 101 | 101 | 116 | 107 | 105 | 119 | 102 | 110 | 102 | 102 | 99 | 107 |
| 1963 1st quarter | 103 | 99 | 97 | 125 | 106 | 107 | 115 | 106 | 109 | 100 | 98 | 111 | 100 |
| 2nd quarter | 106 | 102 | 94 | 126 | 112 | 110 | 123 | 109 | 116 | 102 | 101 | 111 | 109 |
| 3rd quarter | 107 | 101 | 105 | 120 | 110 | 102 | 117 | 101 | 111 | 99 | 94 | 98 | 111 |
| 4th quarter | 113 | 106 | 110 | 117 | 121 | 113 | 127 | 110 | 117 | 105 | 105 | 109 | 118 |
| 1964 1st quarter | 119 | 106 | 107 | 126 | 139 | 113 | 115 | 113 | 125 | 106 | 102 | 115 | 115 |
| 1963 April | 104 | 102 | 89 | 131 | 109 | 107 | 118 | 105 | 109 | 98 | 97 | 108 | 106 |
| May | 114 | 108 | 100 | 138 | 121 | 117 | 128 | 117 | 128 | 108 | 113 | 118 | 113 |
| June | 101 | 98 | 95 | 110 | 106 | 107 | 121 | 105 | 113 | 101 | 94 | 106 | 108 |
| July | 113 | 109 | 106 | 122 | 121 | 108 | 115 | 107 | 115 | 104 | 100 | 106 | 117 |
| August | 105 | 97 | 109 | 118 | 105 | 103 | 124 | 101 | 114 | 103 | 93 | 97 | 115 |
| September | 103 | 97 | 101 | 119 | 105 | 96 | 112 | 93 | 103 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 102 |
| October | 117 | 112 | 109 | 113 | 130 | 112 | 128 | 110 | 116 | 105 | 105 | 109 | 117 |
| November | 111 | 105 | 105 | 116 | 119 | 111 | 126 | 109 | 119 | 108 | 109 | 105 | 120 |
| December | 111 | 100 | 117 | 122 | 113 | 115 | 126 | 110 | 117 | 104 | 99 | 111 | 117 |
| 1964 January | 131 | 120 | 128 | 134 | 145 | 104 | 111 | 104 | 113 | 100 | 99 | 106 | 99 |
| February | 111 | 100 | 98 | 120 | 129 | 112 | 118 | 112 | 124 | 101 | 99 | 114 | 117 |
| March | 114 | 97 | 95 | 123 | 144 | 123 | 116 | 124 | 138 | 115 | 110 | 125 | 130 |
| April | 125 | 102 | 113 | 140 | 152 | 108 | 109 | 108 | 120 | 105 | 105 | 106 | 111 |
| **Seasonally adjusted** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *1962 1st quarter* | *100* | *103* | *94* | *106* | *99* | *99* | *106* | *99* | *103* | *99* | *99* | *98* | *98* |
| *2nd quarter* | *103* | *107* | *94* | *107* | *103* | *103* | *108* | *103* | *108* | *102* | *101* | *101* | *107* |
| *3rd quarter* | *106* | *106* | *97* | *120* | *107* | *103* | *115* | *102* | *108* | *97* | *103* | *100* | *103* |
| *4th quarter* | *103* | *98* | *100* | *117* | *107* | *102* | *112* | *101* | *109* | *99* | *99* | *100* | *103* |
| *1963 1st quarter* | *102* | *96* | *96* | *121* | *104* | *106* | *114* | *105* | *107* | *97* | *98* | *108* | *103* |
| *2nd quarter* | *106* | *103* | *94* | *123* | *110* | *107* | *125* | *104* | *113* | *102* | *99* | *103* | *109* |
| *3rd quarter* | *109* | *106* | *105* | *117* | *114* | *108* | *122* | *107* | *115* | *103* | *101* | *105* | *113* |
| *4th quarter* | *111* | *102* | *109* | *119* | *121* | *110* | *119* | *109* | *117* | *103* | *101* | *110* | *114* |
| *1964 1st quarter* | *118* | *104* | *108* | *125* | *137* | *112* | *115* | *111* | *123* | *103* | *102* | *111* | *119* |
| *1963 April* | *105* | *101* | *92* | *129* | *109* | *103* | *121* | *100* | *107* | *97* | *96* | *99* | *107* |
| *May* | *106* | *102* | *93* | *125* | *112* | *110* | *124* | *107* | *117* | *103* | *104* | *107* | *108* |
| *June* | *106* | *106* | *97* | *114* | *110* | *109* | *130* | *105* | *116* | *107* | *98* | *103* | *113* |
| *July* | *111* | *109* | *101* | *116* | *117* | *106* | *121* | *104* | *115* | *101* | *99* | *102* | *111* |
| *August* | *106* | *103* | *102* | *111* | *111* | *110* | *128* | *108* | *120* | *105* | *102* | *105* | *116* |
| *September* | *112* | *104* | *111* | *125* | *115* | *109* | *118* | *108* | *111* | *103* | *102* | *109* | *111* |
| *October* | *107* | *99* | *102* | *106* | *119* | *108* | *117* | *107* | *114* | *101* | *98* | *109* | *109* |
| *November* | *111* | *104* | *106* | *118* | *119* | *108* | *115* | *108* | *119* | *103* | *105* | *105* | *114* |
| *December* | *116* | *103* | *119* | *133* | *125* | *115* | *126* | *114* | *118* | *104* | *101* | *117* | *118* |
| *1964 January* | *119* | *110* | *112* | *122* | *133* | *104* | *111* | *102* | *112* | *100* | *99* | *101* | *105* |
| *February* | *117* | *103* | *108* | *127* | *134* | *116* | *121* | *115* | *127* | *101* | *102* | *117* | *124* |
| *March* | *117* | *97* | *104* | *125* | *144* | *117* | *114* | *117* | *129* | *108* | *105* | *116* | *127* |
| *April* | *119* | *98* | *111* | *131* | *143* | *106* | *111* | *105* | *119* | *106* | *103* | *100* | *113* |

(1) The figures in square brackets relate to Section code numbers in the Standard International Trade Classification Revised.
(2) Export List Division 65.
(3) Export List Divisions 67, 68 and 69.

## WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

# Continued pause in upward trend in materials prices

THE UPWARD TREND in materials prices appears to have stopped, at any rate, for the time being. The index of basic materials and fuel used in the non-food sector of manufacturing industry was unchanged in April/May at the level reached in the first quarter. In relation to a year earlier, it was up to 3½ per cent. Prices of materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries continued to fall and were some 4 per cent lower than the peak in the final quarter of last year, though still markedly higher than in the

### 1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

| 1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings | | 1963 | | | | 1964 | 1963 | | | 1964 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | 1st Qtr. | May | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May |
| Orders III to XVI | Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry. | 102·1 | 102·1 | 101·5 | 106·3 | 106·9* | 104·6 | 106·2 | 106·3 | 107·3 | 107·0 | 106·4* | 106·5* | 105·5* |
| | Basic materials | 97·5 | 97·5 | 96·8 | 102·1 | 102·7* | 100·3 | 101·9 | 102·1 | 103·2 | 102·8 | 102·1* | 102·2* | 101·2* |
| | Fuel | 137·5 | 137·5 | 137·8 | 138·5 | 139·1* | 137·5 | 138·8 | 138·6 | 139·1 | 139·1 | 139·1* | 139·0* | 138·6* |
| Orders IV to XVI | Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries. | 103·6 | 104·2 | 104·2 | 106·1 | 108·0* | 104·2 | 106·5 | 106·8 | 107·5 | 108·2 | 108·3* | 108·2* | 107·7* |
| | Basic materials other than fuel | 97·7 | 98·4 | 98·3 | 100·4 | 102·5* | 98·4 | 100·9 | 101·2 | 102·0 | 102·7 | 102·9* | 102·7* | 102·3* |
| 211 to 229 | Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries. | 98·7 | 97·5 | 95·9 | 106·1 | 103·9* | 104·7 | 104·7 | 104·5 | 106·2 | 103·7 | 101·7* | 102·3* | 100·5* |
| 263 to 277 | Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries. | 105·1 | 106·9 | 107·9 | 109·0 | 109·9* | 106·8 | 109·0 | 109·4 | 109·8 | 109·8 | 110·1* | 109·8* | 110·0* |
| 331 to 349 (excluding 342) | Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries. | 130·6 | 130·7 | 130·7 | 131·4 | 133·3* | 130·8 | 131·2 | 131·9 | 132·6 | 133·3 | 133·9* | 134·6* | 134·6* |
| 361 | Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry. | 120·4 | 120·7 | 120·9 | 121·5 | 122·9* | 120·8 | 121·4 | 121·9 | 122·4 | 122·8 | 123·5* | 124·0* | 124·2* |
| Order X | Materials and fuel used in the textile industries | 94·5 | 95·6 | 96·0 | 100·1 | 102·4* | 95·4 | 100·8 | 100·9 | 101·8 | 102·8 | 102·5* | 100·7* | 98·4* |
| Order XIV | Materials and fuel used in the timber industries | 109·2 | 109·6 | 109·8 | 111·1 | 113·0* | 109·7 | 111·2 | 111·8 | 112·5 | 113·1 | 113·5* | 114·1* | 114·2* |
| Order XV | Materials and fuel used in the paper industries | 105·2 | 105·6 | 106·9 | 108·3 | 109·7* | 105·6 | 108·7 | 108·7 | 109·7 | 109·8 | 109·8* | 109·8* | 109·8* |
| Order XVII | Construction materials | 121·0 | 121·4 | 122·3 | 123·1 | 124·1* | 121·3 | 123·1 | 123·3 | 123·8 | 124·1 | 124·4* | 125·1* | 125·4* |
| Part of Order XVII | House building materials | 120·7 | 121·1 | 122·2 | 122·9 | 124·3* | 121·1 | 123·1 | 123·3 | 123·9 | 124·3 | 124·7* | 125·6* | 125·8* |

* Provisional figure.

### 2. Output of broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

| 1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings | | 1963 | | | | 1964 | 1963 | | | 1964 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st Qtr. | 2nd Qtr. | 3rd Qtr. | 4th Qtr. | 1st Qtr. | May | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May |
| Orders III to XVI | All manufactured products: Total sales | 119·0 | 119·5 | 119·9 | 120·8 | 121·5* | 119·9 | 120·7 | 121·0 | 121·5 | 121·5 | 121·6* | 122·3* | 122·6* |
| | Home market sales | 119·6 | 119·9 | 120·2 | 121·2 | 122·2* | 120·5 | 121·1 | 121·5 | 122·1 | 122·2 | 122·2* | 123·1* | 123·5* |
| Orders IV to XVI | Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales | 120·3 | 120·8 | 121·3 | 121·8 | 122·7* | 120·8 | 121·8 | 122·0 | 122·6 | 122·7 | 122·9* | 123·0* | 123·1* |
| | Home market sales | 121·4 | 121·8 | 122·1 | 122·6 | 123·9* | 121·8 | 122·5 | 122·9 | 123·7 | 123·9 | 124·1* | 124·3* | 124·4* |
| 211 to 229 | Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales | 113·3 | 113·1 | 113·5 | 117·1 | 117·4 | 115·9 | 116·3 | 117·4 | 117·9 | 117·7 | 116·7 | 118·1* | 117·8* |
| 263 to 277 | Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales | 102·4 | 102·9 | 103·6 | 104·1 | 104·4* | 102·8 | 104·1 | 104·2 | 104·2 | 104·4 | 104·6* | 104·9* | 104·9* |
| | Home market sales | 104·1 | 104·5 | 104·7 | 105·2 | 105·7* | 104·5 | 105·1 | 105·4 | 105·4 | 105·7 | 106·0* | 106·3* | 106·3* |
| 311 and 312 | Iron and steel industries: Total sales | 129·0 | 128·7 | 128·7 | 128·8 | 129·0 | 128·8 | 128·8 | 128·9 | 128·9 | 129·0 | 129·0 | 129·0* | 129·0* |
| | †Home market sales | 133·9 | 133·7 | 133·7 | 133·8 | 134·1 | 133·7 | 133·8 | 133·9 | 134·0 | 134·2 | 134·2 | 134·2 | 134·2* |
| Order X | Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales | 104·8 | 105·4 | 105·9 | 106·8 | 108·8 | 105·4 | 106·8 | 107·3 | 108·2 | 108·8 | 109·2 | 109·3* | 109·4* |
| | Home market sales | 103·0 | 103·6 | 104·0 | 104·9 | 106·7 | 103·8 | 104·9 | 105·5 | 106·3 | 106·8 | 107·1 | 107·3* | 107·4* |
| Order XII | Clothing and footwear: Home market sales | 110·5 | 110·6 | 110·8 | 111·0 | 111·9 | 110·6 | 111·1 | 111·2 | 111·9 | 111·9 | 112·0 | 112·1* | 112·3* |
| Order XIV | Timber industries: Home market sales | 112·0 | 112·1 | 112·3 | 113·3 | 115·5 | 112·2 | 113·4 | 113·7 | 115·0 | 115·7 | 116·0 | 116·5* | 116·7* |
| 481 to 483 | Paper industries: Home market sales | 111·3 | 111·3 | 111·7 | 112·2 | 113·5* | 111·3 | 112·1 | 112·4 | 113·1 | 113·5 | 113·7* | 113·7* | 114·0* |
| Order XVII | New construction‡ | 125 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126* | | | 126 | | | 126* | | |

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table (3) (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs: figures relate to average for the quarter.

second quarter of 1963. Output prices rose further, although the rate of increase appears to be a little less marked than between the fourth and first quarters. The index for the non-food sector was 124·3 in April/May, compared with 123·9 in the previous quarter and 121·8 a year earlier. The index for food, drink and tobacco moved higher, partly due to increased taxes on drink and tobacco.

## *Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry*

The fall of nearly 2 per cent in May in average prices of materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries was largely due to lower prices for raw sugar; wheat prices were down slightly. Prices of materials and fuel used in the chemicals industries, the timber industries and in the electrical industry increased a little. The indices for the paper industries and for the mechanical engineering industries were, however, unchanged and the textile index fell further, under the influence of lower wool prices, to a point more than 4 per cent below the February peak but still some 3 per cent more than a year earlier. There were further increases in the prices of materials used in construction and in house building.

## *Output of broad sectors of industry*

Lower prices of sugar were mainly responsible for the fall in May in the index for the food manufacturing industries. The indices for the other broad sectors of industry showed further small increases, with the exceptions of the chemicals industries and of the iron and steel industries, which were unchanged.

### 3 (a). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 21, 1964. (monthly averages)

| | 1963 | | 1964 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | Nov. | March | April | May |
| Coal† | 151·4 | 156·2 | 156·6 | 156·6* | 151·3* |
| Slates | 150·7 | 161·1 | 161·1 | 161·1 | 161·1 |
| Salt | 114·0 | 114·0 | 114·0 | 113·8 | 113·8 |
| Flour | 112·2 | 115·0 | 119·3 | 119·3 | 119·3 |
| Sugar, refined | 161·1 | 124·6 | 119·7 | 129·7 | 124·7 |
| Chocolate and sugar confectionery | 106·5 | 107·1 | 107·8 | 107·9 | 107·9* |
| Beer | 106·8 | 107·8 | 107·6 | 107·6 | 107·6* |
| Tobacco and cigarettes | 126·8 | 126·8 | 126·8 | 131·9 | 136·4* |
| Hard coke | 164·0 | 164·0 | 164·0 | 164·0 | 164·0* |
| Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty) | 109·4 | 109·4 | 109·4 | 109·4 | 109·4* |
| Medium fuel oil (950 secs.) | 138·9 | 138·9 | 138·9 | 138·9 | 138·9* |
| Lubricating oils and greases | 128·4 | 128·4 | 128·6 | 129·2 | 129·2* |
| General chemicals | 99·4 | 99·4 | 100·0 | 100·0* | 100·0* |
| Pharmaceutical chemicals | 65·8 | 65·6 | 65·6 | 65·9* | 65·8* |
| Pharmaceutical preparations | 98·6 | 98·1 | 99·0 | 99·0* | 99·0* |
| Toilet preparations | 128·3 | 129·7 | 132·6 | 132·8 | 133·1* |
| Paint for building and decorating | 113·6 | 113·5 | 114·2 | 115·7 | 115·7* |
| Soap | 135·3 | 135·6 | 137·8 | 137·9 | 138·0* |
| Soapless detergents | 100·7 | 100·7 | 101·2 | 101·2 | 101·2* |
| Synthetic resins and plastic materials | 77·4 | 76·8 | 76·5 | 76·5* | 76·5* |
| Steel sheets | 133·6 | 132·5 | 133·0 | 133·0 | 133·4 |
| Tinplate | 119·8 | 119·8 | 120·3 | 120·3 | 120·3 |
| Other steel goods (excluding tubes) | 133·3 | 133·5 | 133·9 | 133·9 | 133·8* |
| Steel tubes | 138·8 | 138·8 | 140·6 | 140·7 | 140·8 |
| Iron castings | 143·0 | 142·7 | 145·6 | 145·7 | 145·7* |
| Aluminium and aluminium alloy products: | | | | | |
| Extruded and drawn | 132·3 | 133·8 | 142·2 | 142·2 | 142·2 |
| Rolled | 122·8 | 124·5 | 132·9 | 132·9 | 132·9 |
| Castings | 130·7 | 134·2 | 136·8 | 138·4 | 139·5* |
| Forgings | 128·7 | 129·9 | 133·9 | 133·9 | 135·5 |
| Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered | 97·1 | 96·9 | 114·6 | 125·4 | 123·9 |
| Photographic paper and films, etc. | 123·2 | 125·2 | 125·4 | 125·4* | 125·4* |
| Spectacles, etc. | 122·4 | 122·4 | 122·4 | 125·8 | 125·8* |
| Dental goods | 130·8 | 131·2 | 133·9 | 133·9* | 133·9* |
| Gramophone records | 119·9 | 138·5 | 138·5 | 138·5 | 138·5* |
| Domestic electrical appliances | 99·9 | 99·5 | 101·0 | 101·0* | 101·0* |
| Perambulators, etc. | 122·7 | 122·7 | 123·9 | 123·9 | 123·9* |
| Tools and implements | 137·9 | 138·6 | 144·0 | 144·2* | 144·2* |
| Cutlery | 130·0 | 130·4 | 131·8 | 131·8* | 131·9* |
| Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades) | 126·5 | 127·8 | 131·8 | 131·8* | 132·1* |
| Spoons and forks | 140·9 | 143·0 | 147·3 | 147·2 | 147·2* |
| Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders | 145·0 | 151·1 | 157·1 | 157·1 | 157·1 |
| Domestic hollow-ware | 139·1 | 140·2 | 146·1 | 146·3 | 146·8* |
| Domestic gas appliances | 110·4 | 110·6 | 110·6 | 110·6 | 110·6* |
| Cotton yarn | 88·9 | 90·8 | 92·3 | 93·8 | 93·8* |
| Spun rayon yarn | 91·3 | 97·5 | 100·4 | 100·5 | 103·6* |
| Irish linen yarns (wetspun)‡ | 113·1 | 125·8 | 131·9 | 133·6 | 133·6* |
| Cotton cloth | 95·0 | 95·9 | 98·3 | 99·2 | 99·2* |
| Linen | 112·2 | 117·3 | 127·5 | 127·2 | 127·2* |
| Rayon and acetate fabric | 111·1 | 111·4 | 112·9 | 113·8 | 113·9* |
| Wool tops | 87·7 | 98·7 | 99·2 | 97·0 | 97·0* |
| Worsted yarns | 95·8 | 103·4 | 103·0 | 101·5 | 101·5* |
| Harris tweed | 102·8 | 108·3 | 108·3 | 108·3 | 108·3 |
| Serge cloth | 95·9 | 98·9 | 103·4 | 103·1 | 102·6 |
| Jute yarn | 104·2 | 104·2 | 105·0 | 107·7 | 107·7 |
| Jute piece-goods | 106·1 | 112·4 | 112·4 | 112·4 | 112·4 |
| Rope, twine and net | 120·1 | 126·3 | 127·1 | 128·2 | 128·2 |
| Hosiery and other knitted goods | 96·5 | 97·0 | 98·1 | 98·2* | 98·4* |
| Carpets and rugs | 119·4 | 119·4 | 127·4 | 127·4 | 127·4 |
| Canvas goods and sacks | 105·1 | 99·7 | 97·7 | 97·7* | 99·2* |
| Leather for footwear | 104·1 | 104·9 | 104·8 | 104·8* | 104·8* |
| Travel goods | 118·7 | 120·0 | 123·5 | 123·6 | 124·7 |
| Made-up clothing | 109·7 | 110·2 | 111·1 | 111·2 | 111·3* |
| Weatherproof outerwear | 101·9 | 102·0 | 102·3 | 102·3 | 102·3* |
| Men's and boys' tailored outerwear | 111·2 | 111·9 | 113·0 | 113·0 | 113·0* |
| Women's and girls' tailored outerwear | 107·8 | 108·6 | 109·7 | 109·8* | 110·2* |
| Women's and girls' light outerwear | 108·5 | 109·2 | 109·5 | 109·5 | 109·6* |
| Footwear (excluding rubber) | 112·3 | 112·2 | 113·1 | 113·1* | 113·4* |
| Refractory goods, including bricks | 144·6 | 145·4 | 145·4 | 145·4 | 145·4 |
| Non-refractory goods, including bricks | 123·5 | 126·7 | 127·4 | 128·9* | 129·1* |
| Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works.* | 124·9 | 128·0 | 129·3 | 131·0* | 131·3* |
| Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered.* | 115·8 | 119·3 | 119·3 | 119·3 | 119·3 |
| Electrical porcelain | 123·8 | 128·4 | 128·4 | 128·4 | 128·4 |
| Domestic china and earthenware | 136·0 | 136·3 | 137·1 | 139·5 | 139·5* |
| Glass (other than containers) | 129·0 | 132·8 | 132·8 | 133·1* | 133·1* |
| Glass containers | 118·4 | 118·4 | 118·4 | 118·4 | 118·4 |

* Provisional figure. † This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.
‡ Revised figures: Dec. 1963 = 127·7: 1964 Jan. = 131·4: Feb. = 131·9.

## 3 (a). (*Continued*). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

| | 1963 | | 1964 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | Nov. | March | April | May |
| Cement, delivered | 120·0 | 124·4 | 124·5 | 124·5 | 124·5 |
| Abrasive paper and cloth | 126·9 | 128·7 | 128·7 | 128·7 | 128·7 |
| Cast stone and cast concrete products | 108·9 | 111·1 | 111·6 | 112·8 | 112·8 |
| Home-grown hardwood | 101·5 | 101·5 | 101·9 | 102·2* | 102·2* |
| Domestic furniture | 116·3 | 116·7 | 119·2 | 119·3* | 119·4* |
| Bedding, etc. | 109·1 | 109·1 | 110·3 | 110·3 | 111·3 |
| Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc. | 115·4 | 116·1 | 118·8 | 118·4 | 119·1* |
| Paper and board | 109·7 | 110·3 | 112·1 | 112·2 | 112·2* |
| Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases. | 110·0 | 110·5 | 112·2 | 112·0 | 112·6* |
| Wallpaper | 131·2 | 131·7 | 133·8 | 133·8 | 133·8 |
| Paper bags | 112·2 | 118·4 | 118·4 | 118·4 | 118·4 |
| Manufactured stationery | 119·2 | 118·4 | 119·6 | 119·6 | 119·6* |
| Other manufactures of paper and board | 102·2 | 103·9 | 105·3 | 105·6 | 108·1* |
| Rubber tyres and tubes | 123·4 | 123·4 | 123·4 | 123·4 | 123·4* |
| Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes) | 115·9 | 114·9 | 115·6 | 115·6* | 115·6* |
| Rubber footwear | 125·9 | 125·9 | 125·9 | 125·9 | 125·9* |
| Linoleum and felt base | 126·5 | 130·9 | 135·5 | 135·5 | 135·5 |
| Brushes and brooms | 135·2 | 135·2 | 138·3 | 138·8 | 138·8* |
| Toys and games | 119·0 | 119·1 | 121·0 | 121·0* | 121·0* |
| Sports equipment | 133·8 | 134·0 | 133·4 | 133·4* | 133·4* |
| Pens and pencils | 113·9 | 114·0 | 112·3 | 112·3 | 112·3* |
| Other stationers' goods | 126·9 | 126·9 | 130·3 | 130·3 | 130·3 |
| Plastic mouldings | 103·5 | 103·0 | 103·8 | 103·8* | 103·5* |

* Provisional figure.

## 3 (b). Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

| | 1963 | | 1964 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | Nov. | March | April | May |
| Hides and skins | 79·5 | 79·2 | 76·4 | 80·1 | 80·1* |
| Imported | 87·3 | 87·1 | 85·4 | 90·0‡ | 90·0* |
| Native | 67·9 | 67·4 | 62·9 | 65·3 | 65·3* |
| Non-ferrous metals: | | | | | |
| Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered | 115·4 | 117·9 | 121·7 | 123·1 | 123·1* |
| Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse† | 94·2 | 94·2 | 108·7 | 125·5 | 120·8 |
| Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse† | 62·8 | 71·6 | 84·2 | 85·3 | 91·7 |
| Nickel, refined, delivered | 131·9 | 131·9 | 131·9 | 131·9 | 131·9 |
| Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price | 125·7 | 135·4 | 149·2 | 144·9 | 146·5 |
| Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse† | 97·1 | 107·4 | 128·5 | 138·5 | 159·1 |
| Oils, resins and gums: | | | | | |
| Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works | 112·3 | 112·0 | 124·8 | 119·4 | 117·4* |
| Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk | 93·3 | 99·0 | 100·0 | 101·2 | 100·0* |
| Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works | 70·1 | 68·5 | 72·1 | 72·9 | 74·7* |
| Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports | 56·6 | 59·4 | 61·4 | 60·0 | 60·4 |
| Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future | 111·0 | 102·8 | 101·5 | 102·7 | 102·0 |
| Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f. | 67·8 | 65·6 | 62·9 | 62·9 | 62·9 |
| Textiles: | | | | | |
| Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports | 154·8 | 158·6 | 158·2 | 158·7 | 160·3* |
| Cotton, raw | 71·4 | 70·9 | 72·9 | 73·0* | 72·9* |
| Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee | 119·6 | 119·5 | 121·4 | 120·5 | 118·6* |
| Jute, raw, 'Mill Hearts', c.i.f. Dundee | 111·8 | 114·0 | 116·3 | 115·5 | 114·5* |
| Silk, raw, delivered mill | 157·6 | 125·3 | 113·5 | 111·8 | 112·2* |
| Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London | 172·7 | 172·7 | 172·7 | 172·7 | 172·7*‡ |
| Wool, raw | 86·8 | 99·8 | 101·9 | 97·4 | 91·1* |
| Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K. | 95·1 | 120·4 | 117·3 | 115·1 | 107·6 |
| Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K. | 89·2 | 102·6 | 105·1 | 100·2 | 93·7 |
| Merino, c.i.f. U.K. | 82·7 | 90·5 | 93·2 | 87·5 | 80·8 |
| Timber: | | | | | |
| Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf) | 109·4 | 111·3 | 111·5 | 111·7* | 112·0* |
| Imported plywood (delivered to consumers) | 100·0 | 99·8 | 101·3 | 101·6 | 101·6* |
| Imported softwood (delivered to consumers) | 104·5 | 106·9 | 111·3 | 112·7 | 113·0 |
| Woodpulp, imported | 93·9 | 98·8 | 100·3 | 100·3 | 100·3 |

* Provisional figure. ‡Revised figure
† L.M.E. mean of buyers' and sellers' prices at close of morning session

## NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICES

*The notes on index numbers of wholesale prices* (1954 = 100) *are published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February* 21, 1964.

**Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7299 or 7216.**

**ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL**

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).

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# Retail sales in April

RETAIL SALES CONTINUE to rise. In the three months February to April, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the index of retail sales averaged 112, about 1 per cent higher than in the three preceding months. During last year the index was 106 in each of the first two quarters, rising to 109 in the third and 110 in the fourth quarter. The index of retail sales in April, after allowing for seasonal factors, was 113.

A more reliable estimate of the underlying trend is obtained by comparing in this way with experience of a group of months. The changes in recent months are rendered somewhat uncertain by the difficulty of allowing for the effect of Easter, and this makes it more than usually necessary not to attach importance to the precise month to month changes which have recently occurred. Moreover, as with other economic activities which are measured over short intervals of time, retail trade often moves unevenly, apart from the irregularities in the statistics introduced by the use of sampling methods. This unevenness cannot be smoothed by seasonal adjustment, and comparisons of figures for individual months with those of adjacent months or with some particular periods of the past is likely to give a misleading impression of the underlying movement.

## *Clothing and footwear shops*

As Easter considerably affects the sales by clothing and footwear shops the seasonally adjusted estimates for these trades for March and April individually are particularly uncertain because of the difficulties, mentioned above, of making an allowance for the varying dates of Easter. For the two months together the seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales at 107 was rather lower than during the earlier months of this year and the end of last year. Compared with a year earlier, sales in April showed an increase of 6 per cent, the same increase as in March. As Easter was in March this year and in April last year, the fact that the increase in April was as large as that in March is some indication that sales may have recovered somewhat from the sluggishness suggested by the March increase. A larger increase by men's wear shops in April

## Analysis by form of organization

**April – Index numbers of values of sales per week and percentage changes compared with a year earlier** (a)

1961 = 100

| | Total all retailers | Independent retailers | Multiple retailers | Co-operative societies |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS | 109 + 6% | 107 + 4% | 117 + 9% | 101 + 4% |
| FOOD SHOPS | 112 + 5 | 108 + 3 | 128 +10 | 101 + 2 |
| Grocers | 112 + 5 (g) | 107 + 2 | 134 +13 | 99 Nil (g) |
| Butchers | 109 + 8 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Greengrocers, fruiterers | 107 — 4 | 107 — 5 | 113 + 1 | 98 — 5 |
| Fishmongers, poulterers | 109 + 1 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Bread and flour confectioners | 118 + 4 (h) | 115 + 2 | 122 + 8 | .. .. |
| Off-licences | 103 + 7 | 94 + 5 | 111 +10 | .. .. |
| Dairymen | 123 + 8 | .. .. | .. .. | 114 + 8 |
| Other food shops | 99 + 6 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| NON-FOOD SHOPS | 106 + 7 | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| *Clothing and footwear shops* | 103 + 6 | 102 + 6 | 104 + 6 | 97 + 5 |
| Footwear shops | 103 + 5 | 116 + 9 | 98 + 2 | 101 + 5 |
| Men's wear shops | 104 + 6 | 96 + 4 | 113 + 8 | 91 — 1 |
| Women's wear shops | 102 + 6 | 101 + 5 | 103 + 6 | 97 + 6 |
| of which: | | | | |
| Women's, girls' and infants' wear specialist shops | .. | 113 + 7 | .. | — |
| Drapers and general outfitting shops | — | 97 + 5 | .. | — |
| Large (c) | — | 104 + 7 | — | — |
| Medium (c) | — | 94 + 5 | — | — |
| Small (c) | — | 93 + 2 | — | — |
| *Durable goods shops* | 107 +11 | 105 + 9 | 112 +12 | 106 +18 (f) |
| Furniture shops | 106 + 9 | 105 + 9 | 110 + 9 | — |
| Large (c) | — | 100 +10 | — | — |
| Medium and small (c) | — | 107 + 9 | — | — |
| Other durable goods shops | 109 +10 | 105 + 8 (e) | 113 +12* | — |
| Radio and electrical goods shops | 106+ 8 | 105 + 8 | 108 + 7 | — |
| Radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops | | | | |
| Electricity showrooms | 102 + 5 | — | 102 + 5 | — |
| Gas showrooms | 135 +32 | — | 135 +32 | — |
| *Miscellaneous non-food shops* (b) | 109 + 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents | 108 Nil | 107 Nil | 116 Nil | — |
| Booksellers, stationers | .. | 110 + 4 | .. | — |
| Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d) | 100 + 7 | 102 + 6 | 98 + 9 | 103 + 8 |
| Jewellers | 87 + 9 | 89 +10 | 78 + 4 | — |
| Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops | 92 + 8 | .. | .. | — |
| Ironmongers and hardware shops | 114 + 6 | 114 + 7 | 110 + 1 | — (f) |
| *General Department Stores* | 102 + 5 | — | — | — |

* Provisional.

**Retail sales seasonally adjusted** (a)

Index numbers of value of sales per week.
(i) At current prices.

1961 = 100

| | All kinds of business | Food shops | Non-food shops: Total | Clothing and footwear shops | Durable goods shops | Other non-food shops (b) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1962 4th quarter | 104 | 105 | 103 | 104 | 103 | 105 |
| 1963 1st quarter | 106 | 108 | 104 | 102 | 99 | 106 |
| 2nd quarter | 106 | 106 | 105 | 101 | 105 | 107 |
| 3rd quarter | 109 | 107 | 110 | 112 | 111 | 110 |
| 4th quarter | 110 | 109 | 111 | 111 | 112 | 112 |
| 1964 1st quarter | 112 | 111 | 112 | 110 | 111 | 113 |
| April | 105 | 107 | 104 | 99 | 102 | 107 |
| May | 107 | 108 | 106 | 103 | 109 | 108 |
| June | 105 | 105 | 106 | 101 | 106 | 106 |
| July | 107 | 106 | 107 | 105 | 108 | 108 |
| August | 110 | 108 | 112 | 114 | 114 | 110 |
| September | 110 | 108 | 112 | 115 | 110 | 110 |
| October | 109 | 108 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 112 |
| November | 109 | 109 | 109 | 107 | 110 | 110 |
| December | 111 | 108 | 113 | 115 | 114 | 113 |
| 1964 January | 112 | 111 | 113 | 111 | 113 | 114 |
| February | 112 | 110 | 113 | 113 | 112 | 113 |
| March | 111 | 111 | 111 | 107 | 109 | 112 |
| April | 113 | 113 | 113 | 108 | 113 | 114 |

(ii) At average 1961 prices.

| | All kinds of business | Food shops | Non-food shops |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1962 4th quarter | 101 | 103 | 100 |
| 1963 1st quarter | 101 | 102 | 100 |
| 2nd quarter | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 3rd quarter | 105 | 103 | 106 |
| 4th quarter | 105 | 103 | 107 |
| 1964 1st quarter | 106 | 104 | 107 |
| 1963 April | 101 | 102 | 100 |
| May | 103 | 103 | 102 |
| June | 102 | 101 | 102 |
| July | 103 | 102 | 104 |
| August | 106 | 104 | 108 |
| September | 105 | 103 | 108 |
| October | 104 | 103 | 105 |
| November | 104 | 104 | 105 |
| December | 106 | 103 | 109 |
| 1964 January | 107 | 105 | 108 |
| February | 105 | 104 | 108 |
| March | 105 | 104 | 106 |
| April | 106 | 105 | 107 |

(a) The total and sub-total series in this table are seasonally adjusted independently from the component series. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6 1963, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between total and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment.
(b) Including general department stores.

than in March offset smaller increases by women's wear and footwear shops. Prices of clothing and footwear continued, as in recent months, to be about 1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

## Durable goods shops

Although the seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by durable goods shops in April at 113 was 4 points higher than in March, for the two months together the index was not significantly different from those for the earlier months of this year and the latter part of last year. Compared with a year earlier sales were 11 per cent higher in April against an increase of 8 per cent in March. These increases are smaller than those in January and February, which reflected the low level of sales during the cold spell at the beginning of 1963, but were a little higher than the increases at the end of last year. Prices of durable goods were about 2½ per cent higher than a year earlier in April compared with increases of about 2 per cent in earlier months.

## Other non-food shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by this group of shops was 114 in April and for March and April together was 113, the same as during the first two months of the year and a point higher than in the final quarter of last year.

## Food shops

The April figures indicate that the rise in the value of sales by food shops continued. The recent increase in the value of total sales has been largely due to the rise by food shops. This is true also of the increase in the volume of sales but because of higher prices this increase has been smaller.

(*Continued on next page*)

**Index numbers of values of sales per week, and percentage changes compared with a year earlier** (a)

(i) Analysis by broad groups: value and volume. 1961 = 100

| (Sales in 1961 £ million) | All kinds of business (£9,095) | | | | Food shops (£4,171) | | | | Non-food shops | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Total (£4,923) | | | | Clothing and footwear shops (£1,395) | | Durable goods shops (f) (£956) | | General department stores (£451) | | Miscellaneous non-food shops (b) (£2,121) | |
| | Value | | Volume* | | Value | | Volume* | | Value | | Volume* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1962 Year | 103 | +3 | 101 | +1 | 104 | +4 | 102 | +2 | 103 | + 3 | 100 | Nil | 102 | + 2 | 102 | + 2 | 103 | + 3 | 103 | +3 |
| 1963 Year | 108 | +4 | 103 | +3 | 107 | +3 | 103 | +1 | 108 | + 5 | 104 | +4 | 107 | + 5 | 107 | + 4 | 108 | + 5 | 109 | +5 |
| 1964 Year to date‡ | 104 | +6 | 99 | +4 | 109 | +3 | 103 | +2 | 100 | + 8 | 96 | +6 | 92 | + 7 | 106 | +12 | 97 | + 7 | 103 | +6 |
| 1963 2nd quarter | 103 | +3 | 99 | +2 | 106 | +3 | 101 | +2 | 102 | + 4 | 98 | +3 | 103 | + 2 | 98 | + 3 | 97 | + 3 | 103 | +5 |
| 3rd quarter | 105 | +4 | 102 | +3 | 105 | +2 | 101 | +1 | 106 | + 6 | 102 | +5 | 105 | + 6 | 106 | + 6 | 104 | + 6 | 107 | +5 |
| 4th quarter | 125 | +6 | 119 | +4 | 115 | +3 | 109 | +1 | 133 | + 7 | 128 | +7 | 137 | + 8 | 128 | + 8 | 140 | + 6 | 131 | +7 |
| 1964 1st quarter | 103 | +6 | 98 | +5 | 108 | +3 | 102 | +2 | 98 | + 8 | 94 | +7 | 89 | + 8 | 106 | +12 | 96 | + 8 | 101 | +7 |
| 1964 January | 105 | +6 | 100 | +5 | 108 | +3 | 102 | +1 | 103 | + 9 | 98 | +8 | 97 | +10 | 117 | +15 | 121 | +12 | 96 | +6 |
| February | 100 | +6 | 95 | +6 | 107 | +2 | 101 | +2 | 93 | +10 | 89 | +9 | 82 | +11 | 103 | +15 | 81 | +12 | 99 | +8 |
| March | 104 | +6 | 99 | +4 | 109 | +4 | 103 | +3 | 100 | + 7 | 95 | +5 | 91 | + 6 | 101 | + 8 | 92 | + 4 | 108 | +7 |
| April | 109 | +6 | 102 | +3 | 112 | +5 | 104 | +2 | 106 | + 7 | 101 | +5 | 103 | + 6 | 107 | +11 | 102 | + 5 | 109 | +6 |

(ii) Analysis by kind of business: value only.

| (Sales in 1961 £ million) | Food shops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Clothing and footwear shops | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grocers (g) (£2,406) | | Butchers (£641) | | Greengrocers fruiterers (£324) | | Fishmongers, poulterers (£81) | | Bread and flour confectioners (h) (£196) | | Off-licences (£140) | | Dairymen (£369) | | Other food shops (£14) | | Footwear shops (£230) | | Men's wear shops (£282) | | Women's wear shops (£883) | |
| 1962 Year | 104 | +4 | 102 | +2 | 101 | +1 | 102 | +2 | 107 | +7 | 107 | + 7 | 106 | +6 | 103 | +3 | 101 | + 1 | 102 | + 2 | 102 | + 2 |
| 1963 Year | 108 | +4 | 104 | +2 | 100 | —1 | 106 | +3 | 113 | +6 | 114 | + 7 | 110 | +4 | 98 | —5 | 106 | + 4 | 107 | + 4 | 107 | + 5 |
| 1964 Year to date‡ | 110 | +3 | 108 | +5 | 97 | —2 | 108 | +5 | 112 | +6 | 101 | + 8 | 115 | +4 | 101 | +4 | 86 | + 9 | 98 | + 6 | 92 | + 7 |
| 1963 2nd quarter | 106 | +3 | 98 | +1 | 114 | —2 | 106 | +3 | 113 | +7 | 94 | + 7 | 112 | +6 | 95 | —6 | 107 | + 2 | 103 | Nil | 102 | + 2 |
| 3rd quarter | 106 | +3 | 100 | +2 | 100 | —3 | 106 | +3 | 116 | +5 | 99 | + 8 | 106 | +1 | 92 | —8 | 108 | + 6 | 104 | + 5 | 105 | + 6 |
| 4th quarter | 115 | +4 | 112 | +2 | 91 | +2 | 109 | +5 | 121 | +5 | 169 | + 5 | 113 | +3 | 104 | —4 | 134 | +10 | 130 | + 8 | 139 | + 7 |
| 1964 1st quarter | 110 | +3 | 108 | +4 | 95 | —1 | 108 | +6 | 110 | +7 | 101 | + 8 | 113 | +2 | 102 | +3 | 81 | +12 | 96 | + 6 | 89 | + 8 |
| 1964 January | 110 | +3 | 111 | +3 | 88 | +2 | 106 | +9 | 106 | +6 | 105 | + 6 | 112 | +3 | 100 | +2 | 86 | +10 | 113 | +11 | 94 | + 9 |
| February | 109 | +2 | 106 | +2 | 93 | —1 | 106 | +6 | 108 | +7 | 96 | + 5 | 115 | +3 | 101 | +5 | 73 | +24 | 88 | + 7 | 83 | +10 |
| March | 110 | +4 | 107 | +6 | 101 | —1 | 110 | +5 | 114 | +8 | 102 | +14 | 110 | +1 | 104 | +1 | 86 | + 8 | 92 | + 4 | 92 | + 7 |
| April | 112 | +5 | 109 | +8 | 107 | —4 | 109 | +1 | 118 | +4 | 103 | + 7 | 123 | +8 | 99 | +6 | 103 | + 5 | 104 | + 6 | 102 | + 6 |

| (Sales in 1961 £ million) | Durable goods shops (f) | | | | | | | | Miscellaneous non-food shops | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Other durable goods shops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Furniture shops (£403) | | Total (£472) | | Radio and electrical goods shops, Radio and cycle shops, perambulator shops (£368) | | Electricity showrooms (£55) | | Gas showrooms (£49) | | Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents (£795) | | Booksellers, stationers† (£60) | | Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d) (£261) | | Jewellers (£89) | | Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops (£76) | | Ironmongers and hardware shops (£236) | |
| 1962 Year | 102 | + 2 | 103 | + 3 | 101 | +1 | 108 | + 8 | 114 | +14 | 104 | +4 | 105 | + 5 | 103 | +3 | 100 | Nil | 101 | + 1 | 102 | +2 |
| 1963 Year | 104 | + 2 | 110 | + 7 | 105 | +4 | 118 | + 9 | 137 | +19 | 107 | +4 | 111 | + 6 | 108 | +4 | 105 | + 5 | 103 | + 2 | 107 | +5 |
| 1964 Year to date‡ | 103 | +14 | 110 | +10 | 106 | +7 | 108 | +11 | 145 | +28 | 107 | +3 | 115 | + 9 | 97 | +6 | 88 | +16 | 80 | +11 | 105 | +2 |
| 1963 2nd quarter | 97 | Nil | 100 | + 6 | 95 | +5 | 116 | +12 | 117 | +12 | 104 | +5 | 103 | + 7 | 102 | +4 | 84 | + 5 | 88 | Nil | 103 | +3 |
| 3rd quarter | 105 | + 3 | 107 | + 8 | 100 | +5 | 122 | + 7 | 143 | +23 | 106 | +3 | 106 | + 6 | 109 | +5 | 108 | + 7 | 110 | + 5 | 107 | +5 |
| 4th quarter | 123 | + 8 | 133 | + 8 | 128 | +5 | 137 | + 9 | 170 | +34 | 118 | +4 | 130 | + 6 | 130 | +5 | 154 | + 9 | 147 | + 5 | 118 | +6 |
| 1964 1st quarter | 103 | +15 | 110 | + 9 | 106 | +6 | 109 | +12 | 148 | +27 | 106 | +4 | 117 | +11 | 96 | +6 | 88 | +19 | 76 | +13 | 103 | +1 |
| 1964 January | 118 | +21 | 119 | +11 | 118 | +7 | 108 | +18 | 138 | +31 | 103 | +3 | 116 | +18 | 96 | +8 | 77 | +24 | 73 | +15 | 103 | —6 |
| February | 97 | +18 | 108 | +11 | 103 | +7 | 109 | + 9 | 150 | +41 | 103 | +2 | 118 | +13 | 94 | +7 | 92 | +22 | 75 | +15 | 101 | +5 |
| March | 96 | + 9 | 106 | + 7 | 99 | +5 | 111 | +10 | 154 | +16 | 112 | +7 | 116 | + 4 | 97 | +3 | 94 | +13 | 80 | +11 | 104 | +4 |
| April | 106 | + 9 | 109 | +10 | 106 | +8 | 102 | + 5 | 135 | +32 | 108 | Nil | 110 | + 4 | 100 | +7 | 87 | + 9 | 92 | + 8 | 114 | +6 |

† Independent retailers only. * At average 1961 prices. ‡ January-April.

*RETAIL SALES, continued*

**Notes:**

*Kind of business statistics*

(i) These statistics are based on returns from independent retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with one to nine branches), multiple retailers (organizations, other than co-operative societies and general department stores, with 10 or more branches), retail co-operative societies and general department stores.

(ii) For independent retailers, multiple retailers and general department stores the figures are based on the total sales, of all types of goods, by each shop and therefore represent the trend of sales in specified kinds of business. Co-operative societies report their sales on a departmental basis and a department's sales are assigned to the most closely corresponding kind of business heading. A single figure is returned for the departments selling durable goods and ironmongery and hardware and this figure is included in the total for durable goods shops.

(iii) Multiple retailers and co-operative societies report sales for all branches open in the sales period, so that, in respect of these two forms of organizations, the statistics take account of changes in the number of shops, e.g., the opening of new shops or the closing or disposal of existing shops. In the case of independent retailers and general department stores, however, sales are generally reported for individual establishments and no reliable measure of changes in the number of shops is available on the basis of which an adjustment might be made.

(iv) A description of the series, based on 1961=100, was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 10, 1963.

**Footnotes to tables:**

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by April 1964 sales was the four weeks from April 5, 1964, to May 2, 1964, the corresponding period in 1963 was from March 31, 1963, to April 27, 1963. As the figures are based on the value of sales, they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1957 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1957. Medium denotes shops with sales of £15,000 and under £100,000 in 1957. Small denotes shops with sales of under £15,000 in 1957.

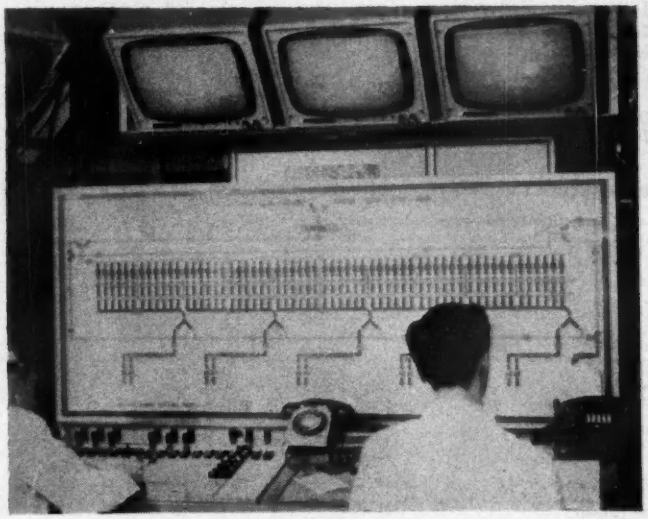
(d) These index numbers do not allow for chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and electrical goods shops and radio and cycle shops, cycle shops, perambulator shops.

(f) See Note (ii) above.

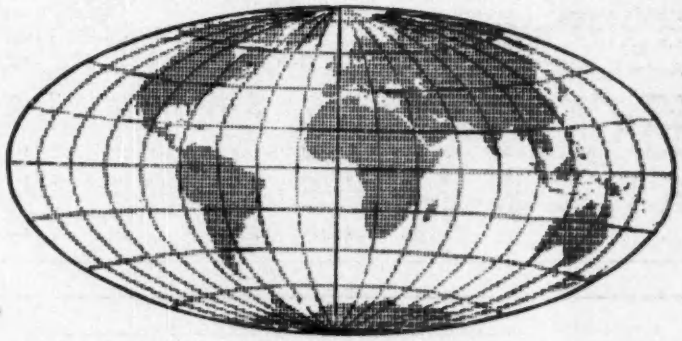
(g) Including the bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(h) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.



*Lancashire Dynamo Electronic Products (M. I. Group) of Rugeley, Staffs, has recently installed electronic control equipment at the British Shoe Corporation Warehouse at Braunstone, Leicester. The warehouse, used for the storage of shoes for a number of the retail shops of the B.S.C., covers an area of about 50,000 square feet, including storage area for goods.*


*For the Exporter . . .*



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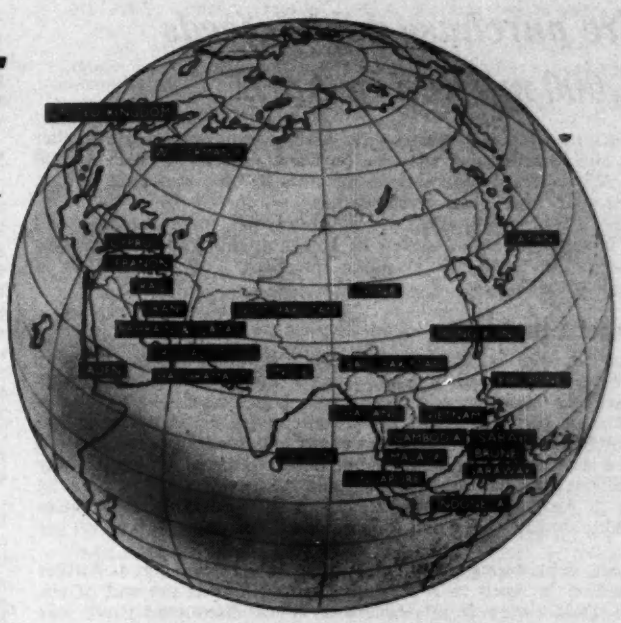

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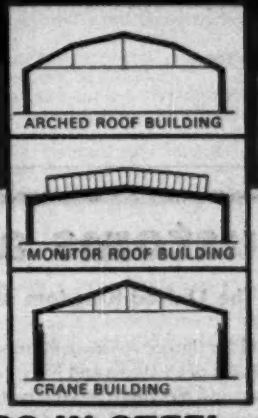


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# *Hire purchase debt exceeds £1,000 million in April*

SEASONALLY HIGH car business was mainly responsible for a further jump of £18 million in the hire purchase debt in April to a total of £1,003 million at the end of the month. This was £122 million (14 per cent) more than a year earlier.

After allowing for seasonal influences, new hire purchase and other instalment credit business of both household goods shops and finance houses remained at much the same level in April as in earlier months this year.

## Finance houses

After allowing as far as possible for seasonal influences, the value of new credit extended by hire purchase finance companies appears to have been maintained in April at the higher level which has prevailed since the autumn of last year. Compared with a year ago new credit extended in April was about one-third higher. In March the rise was about one quarter but differing dates for Easter may have affected the figures. Credit for new cars was around 30 per cent higher in April that a year earlier. Credit for commercial vehicles showed a similar rise, while for used cars the rise was about 40 per cent.

Direct debt owing to finance houses increased by a further £20 million in April to a total of £668 million at the end of the month. Debt owing from retailers on block discounted paper was unchanged at £45 million.

## Household goods shops

Month-to-month irregularities in the figures and the effect of the varying date of Easter make interpretation of hire purchase and other instalment credit sales by household goods shops in March and April particularly difficult, but, allowing as far as possible for these factors and normal seasonal influences, it appears that sales were maintained at about the same level as in earlier months. Compared with a year ago, sales by household goods shops as a whole were up by about one-tenth in April against rather larger rises in January and February, when the comparisons were with periods affected by the very severe weather in the early part of 1963, and an increase of only about 5 per cent in March.

The increase in sales in April, compared with a year earlier was rather higher for the hardware, radio and electrical, etc. group of shops, at just over 10 per cent, than for the furniture and furnishings group, where the rise was about 7 per cent. Hire purchase and other instalment credit sales in the household goods departments of department stores were about 5 per cent higher in April than a year earlier.

Debt outstanding to household goods shops as a whole decreased slightly in April to a total of £335 million at the end of the month.

### Notes on statistics

The statistics in this article are derived from monthly returns made to the Board of Trade by two types of contributor – household goods shops and finance houses. The household goods shops give the value of the goods sold on credit. Covered in this full credit price would be the full cash price, including the down payment, and, where the credit is provided by the shop, any credit charges. From these figures the index numbers of credit sales per week given in Table 3 are derived. These figures include all goods sold on instalment credit terms by the retailers concerned, whether they themselves finance the credit extended or whether this is financed by another organization, for example, a finance house. The contributors comprise electricity and gas showrooms, co-operative societies, department stores and multiple and independent retailers. Clothing shops, mail order houses and credit traders calling on customers for orders are not included.

The contributing finance houses, on the other hand, send in figures of the value of new credit extended, including credit charges, during the month. Down payments on the articles are not included. These figures form the basis of Table 4. In so far as goods sold by the household goods shops, whose credit sales comprise Table 3, are financed by direct agreements made between a finance house and the buyer, the new credit extended would also figure in Table 4, as well as being part of the value of sales covered by Table 3.

Both types of contributor also return monthly totals of instalments outstanding to them at the end of each period. These figures are brought together in Table 1. The estimates of debt owed direct to household goods shops relate to agreements entered into between customers and retailers. These estimates include the amounts outstanding on agreements which are subsequently discounted by finance houses. The debt outstanding on agreements made direct between finance houses and retail customers is, however, excluded from the debt owed to shops and included in the

(*Continued on page 1291*)

## Debt

**Table 1—Estimates of hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding**

END OF PERIOD — £ million

| | Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Owed directly to household goods shops | 1962 | 304 | 301 | 296 | 293 | 292 | 294 | 295 | 297 | 300 | 304 | 308 | 318 |
| | 1963 | 316 | 313 | 311 | 308 | 311 | 313 | 315 | 319 | 323 | 324 | 329 | 340 |
| | 1964 | 339 | 338 | 337 | 335 | | | | | | | | |
| Owed directly to finance houses | 1962 | 606 | 598 | 592 | 590 | 593 | 593 | 597 | 593 | 590 | 583 | 575 | 569 |
| | 1963 | 562 | 559 | 563 | 573 | 584 | 593 | 603 | 608 | 611 | 615 | 618 | 614 |
| | 1964 | 618 | 631 | 648 | 668 | | | | | | | | |
| Total of above | 1962 | 910 | 899 | 888 | 883 | 885 | 887 | 892 | 890 | 890 | 887 | 883 | 887 |
| | 1963 | 878 | 872 | 874 | 881 | 895 | 906 | 918 | 927 | 934 | 939 | 947 | 954 |
| | 1964 | 957 | 969 | 985 | 1003 | | | | | | | | |


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# Consolidated list of goods subject to embargo for Soviet Bloc and China

A NUMBER OF amendments has been made in the list of goods subject to embargo for the Soviet Bloc and China. The complete list incorporating these revisions is set out below; this supersedes the list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 28, 1962.

The embargo list relates to those goods which, for reasons of national security, are subject to export licensing control to a wide range of destinations and which are normally prohibited for export to the following countries: Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, the Eastern Zone of Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, North Vietnam, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Tibet.

The following items have been removed from the list: A.E.9 (nickel wire); A.E.10 (woven wire mesh); A.E.24 (positive ion sources); 1125 (plant for the production of titanium); 1266 (electric power generating mobile units); 1405 (ice breakers); 1648 (cobalt) and 1661 (nickel). Seven items have been transferred to the Munitions List; 1325 (construction equipment) is now covered by M.L.17(f); 1441 (marine boilers) has been amended and is included in M.L.9(e); 1703 (stabilisers for explosives), 1731 (hydrazine), 1732 (hydrogen peroxide), 1741 (nitro guanidine) and 1742 (guanidine) have also been amended and are included in M.L.8. The following new items have been added: A.E.40 (neutron generator tubes); A.E.41 (process control instrumentation for certain Atomic Energy processes); M.L.21 (automatic speed of sound measuring devices); 1542 (cold cathode tubes and switches); 1673 (artificial graphite); 1746 (polypyromellitimide: polybenzimidazole) and 1763 (continuous yarns, rovings and tapes for filament wound structures). The new items and amendments to existing items are side-lined for ease of reference. The overall effect of the amendments to existing items is to reduce the scope of the embargo.

The list is published for the general information and guidance of traders and does not itself have force of law; it is not a complete list of goods subject to licensing control. Traders should refer to the Export of Goods (Control) Order, 1963, as amended, and the Strategic Goods (Control) Order, 1961, as amended, for the complete schedules of goods which require licensing. Amendments will be made as soon as possible to these Statutory Orders to take account of the recent changes in the embargo list. In the meantime the Export Licensing Branch will issue licences freely for those items which are no longer embargoed.

**General inquiries about the embargo should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2267 or 2266) or to the appropriate Production Department. Applications for export or transhipment licences should be addressed to the Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757), from whom further copies of the list may be obtained, and of whom inquiry should be made in any case of doubt as to whether export licences are required.**

## Group A

### Munitions list

**M.L.1.** Small arms and machine guns, as follows:
(a) Rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, machine pistols and machine guns;
(b) All specially designed components and parts therefor.

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences to export small quantities of small arms such as rifles, shotguns, carbines or pistols designed for sporting or ornamental purposes and ammunition therefor.

**M.L.2.** Artillery and projectors, as follows:
(a) Guns, howitzers, cannon, mortars, tank destroyers, rocket launchers, military flame throwers, recoilless rifles;
(b) Military smoke, gas and pyrotechnic projectors;
(c) All specially designed components and parts for the foregoing.

**M.L.3.** Ammunition, and all specially designed components and parts thereof, for the weapons enumerated under Items 1 and 2.
See Note to Item 1 above.

**M.L.4.** Bombs, torpedoes, rockets and missiles (guided or unguided), as follows:
(a) Bombs, torpedoes, grenades (including smoke grenades), smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles (guided or unguided), depth charges, fire bombs, incendiary bombs; and all specially designed components and parts therefor;
(b) Apparatus and devices specially designed for the handling, control, activation, launching, laying, sweeping, discharging, detonation or detection of items enumerated in sub-item (a); and all specially designed components and parts therefor;
(c) Military fuel thickeners specially formulated for the purpose of producing materials which, when added to petroleum products, provide a gel-type incendiary material for use in bombs, projectiles, flame throwers or other implements of war.

**M.L.5.** Fire control equipment and range finders, as follows:
(a) Fire control, gun laying, night sighting, missile tracking and guidance equipment;
(b) Range, position and height finders, and spotting instruments specially designed for military purposes;
(c) Aiming devices, electronic, gyroscopic, acoustic and optical, specially designed for military purposes;
(d) Bomb sights, bombing computers, gun sights and periscopes, specially designed for military purposes;
(e) Television sighting units specially designed for military purposes, and inertial platforms;
(f) Components, parts, accessories, and attachments specially designed for the articles enumerated in sub-items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above.

**M.L.6.** Tanks, and vehicles specially designed for military purposes, as follows:
(a) Tanks and self-propelled guns;
(b) Military type armed or armoured vehicles and vehicles fitted with mountings for arms;
(c) Armoured railway trains;
(d) Military half tracks;
(e) Military type recovery vehicles;
(f) Gun carriers and tractors specially designed for towing artillery;
(g) Trailers specially designed to carry ammunition;
(h) Amphibious and deep water fording military vehicles;
(i) Military mobile repair shops specially designed to service military equipment;
(j) All other specially designed military vehicles;
(k) Pneumatic tyre casings (excluding tractor and farm implement types) of a kind specially constructed to be bullet proof or to run when deflated;
(l) All specially designed components and parts for the foregoing.

**M.L.7.** Toxicological agents, as follows:
(a) Biological, chemical and radio-active materials adapted for use in war to produce casualties in men or animals, or to damage crops;
(b) Equipment specially designed and intended for the dissemination of the materials described in sub-item (a);
(c) Equipment specially designed and intended for defence against the materials described in sub-item (a), and for their detection and identification;
(d) Components and parts specially designed for the items listed in (b) and (c) above.

**M.L.8.** Powders, explosives, propellants and stabilisers therefor, as follows:
(a) Powders and liquid or solid propellants for the articles enumerated in Items 3, 4 and 7, and stabilisers therefor;
(b) Military high explosives and stabilisers therefor;
(c) Chemical base high energy solid or liquid fuels specially made for military purposes;
(d) Fuming nitric acid.

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of propellants and explosives normally used for civilian or industrial purposes or made into cartridges or charges of an exclusively civilian or industrial nature.

**M.L.9.** Vessels of war, and special naval equipment, as follows:
(a) Combatant vessels or vessels designed for offensive or defensive action (surface or under-water);
(b) (i) Diesel engines of 1,500 horse power and over with rotary speed of 700 revolutions per minute or over, specially designed for submarines;
(ii) Electric motors specially designed for submarines, i.e., over 1,000 horse power quick reversing type, liquid cooled and totally enclosed;
(c) Magnetic, pressure, and acoustic underwater detection devices specially designed for military purposes; specialised controls and components thereof;
(d) Submarine and torpedo nets;
(e) Components, parts, accessories and attachments for the foregoing, such as turrets, naval gun mounts, submarine batteries and catapults.

**M.L.10.** Aircraft and helicopters, of the piloted or pilotless types and aero-engines and aircraft or helicopter equipment, associated equipment and components, specially designed for military purposes as set out below:
(a) Combat aircraft and helicopters and other aircraft and helicopters specially designed for military purposes, including military reconnaissance, assault, military training and logistic support, and all aircraft and helicopters having special structural features such as multiple hatches, special doors, ramps, reinforced floors and the like, for transporting and airdropping troops, military equipment and supplies; aero-engines specially designed or adapted for use with such aircraft and helicopters, with the exception of aero-engines excepted under Item 1460 (b) (Group G); and component parts thereof;
(b) Airborne equipment, including airborne refuelling equipment, specially designed for use with the aircraft and helicopters and the engines of the types of aircraft and helicopters covered by sub-item (a) and component parts thereof;
(c) Pressure refuellers, pressure refuelling equipment, equipment specially designed to facilitate operations in confined areas and ground equipment not elsewhere specified, developed specially for aircraft and helicopters, aircraft and helicopter engines and balloons covered by sub-items (a) and (e);
(d) Pressurised breathing equipment and partial pressure suits for use in aircraft and helicopters; anti-'G' suits; military crash helmets; parachutes used for combat personnel, cargo-dropping, and aircraft deceleration; liquid oxygen converters used for aircraft, helicopters and missiles; catapults and cartridge actuated devices utilised in emergency escape of personnel from aircraft and helicopters;
(e) Non-expansive balloons in excess of 3,000 cubic feet capacity.

**M.L.11.** Electronic equipment specially designed for military use; and components and parts therefor.

**M.L.12.** Photographic equipment, as follows:
(a) (i) Air reconnaissance cameras and associated equipment designed and used for military purposes;
(ii) Film processing and printing machines designed and used for military purposes;
(b) Other cameras and other devices recording on film specially designed and used for military purposes, and specialised equipment designed to make the recorded information militarily useful;
(c) All specially designed components and parts for the foregoing.

**M.L.13.** Special armoured equipment, as follows:
(a) Armour plate;
(b) Military helmets;
(c) Body armour and flak suits;
(d) Components and parts specially designed for equipment in (c) above.

**M.L.14.** Specialised military training equipment, as follows:
(a) Specialised military training equipment;
(b) Components, parts, attachments and accessories specially designed for such equipment.

**M.L.15.** Military infra-red equipment and specialised components therefor, not elsewhere specified.

**M.L.16.** Munitions components and materials, as follows:
(a) brass and bronze fabrications for primer anvils, fabrications for bullet caps (gilding metal clad steel), cartridge link, primer cap, shell rotating band;
(b) Copper rotating bands for shells, and other copper munitions components;
(c) Gilding metal clad steel;
(d) Rough steel forgings, steel and alloy castings for guns and for arms.

**M.L.17.** Miscellaneous equipment and materials, as follows:
(a) Tear gas and equipment for the dissemination thereof;
(b) Self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus as follows:
(i) Closed and semi-closed circuit (rebreathing) apparatus;
(ii) Specially designed components for use in the conversion of open-circuit apparatus to military use;
(iii) Articles exclusively designed for military use with self-contained diving and under-water swimming apparatus;
(c) Bayonets;
(d) Fire arms silencers (mufflers);
(e) Power controlled searchlights and control units therefor, designed for military use.
(f) Construction equipment built to military specifications, specially designed for airborne transport.

**M.L.18.** (a) Specialised machinery, equipment, and gear specially designed for the examination, manufacture, testing and checking of the arms, ammunition, appliances and machines referred to in this Group;
(b) Vibration testing equipment capable of providing a thrust greater than 2,000 lbs. and specialised ancillary equipment therefor.

**M.L.19.** Environmental chambers capable of simulating any of the following conditions over the whole range of altitudes from sea level to 75,000 feet or above; temperature, pressure, radiation or humidity; and specially designed parts, controls and devices therefor.

**M.L.20.** Cryogenic equipment, as follows:
(a) Equipment designed for maintaining an ambient temperature below – 130° Centigrade;
(i) Designed for use in marine, airborne or space applications;
(ii) Ruggedised for mobile ground use;
(iii) Designed to maintain operating temperatures for electrical, magnetic or electronic equipment or components;
(b) Electrical, magnetic or electronic equipment or components and electrical conductors specially designed for operation continuously or discontinuously at ambient temperatures below – 130° Centigrade;
(c) Specially designed accessories, sub-assemblies, parts or components for sub-items (a) and (b).

**M.L.21.** Instruments or devices capable of automatically measuring the speed of sound *in situ* in water, and rated for differential sensitivity measurements of 1 part in 5,000 parts or better; specialised parts therefor; equipment containing such instruments or devices.

## Group B

### Atomic Energy List

**A.E.1.** Source (fertile) and fissionable materials, including but not limited to the following:
(a) Minerals, raw and treated (including residues and tailings) which contain either uranium or thorium or any combination thereof, exceeding 0.05 per cent by weight, as follows:
(i) Ores containing uranium including pitchblende;
(ii) Monazite and monazite sands;
(iii) Ores containing thorium including urano-thorianite;
(b) Natural uranium, unwrought or wrought, including alloys and compounds of natural uranium, having an uranium content exceeding 0.05 per cent, **excepting** medicinals;
(c) Uranium 233, alloys containing uranium 233 and compounds of uranium 233;
(d) Uranium enriched in the isotope 235, alloys containing uranium enriched in the isotope 235, and compounds of uranium enriched in the isotope 235;
(e) Irradiated uranium containing plutonium;
(f) Plutonium, alloys containing plutonium and compounds containing plutonium;
(g) Thorium, unwrought or wrought, and alloys and compounds containing thorium, **excluding** alloys containing less than 1.5 per cent of thorium by weight, **and except** medicinals;
(h) Irradiated thorium containing uranium 233.

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of individual shipments of:
(1) up to 100 kilogrammes of contained thorium in compounds or up to 1 kilogramme of thorium metal;
(2) up to 1 kilogramme of natural and/or depleted uranium.

**A.E.5.** Deuterium and compounds, mixtures and solutions containing deuterium, including heavy water and heavy paraffins, in which the ratio of deuterium atoms to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1 : 5,000 by number.

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of individual shipments containing up to 1 kilogramme of deuterium.

**A.E.8.** Zirconium metal, alloys containing more than 50 per cent zirconium by weight, and compounds, in which the ratio of hafnium content to zirconium content is less than one part to 500 parts by weight; and manufactures wholly thereof.

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of individual shipments containing up to 5 kilogrammes of hainum-free zirconium.

**A.E.11.** Nickel powder with a particle size less than 200 microns.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of nickel powder not made by the Carbonyl process.

**A.E.12.** Beryllium metal and manufactures wholly thereof (excluding beryllium windows for medical X-ray machines); beryl (excluding gem grade) and ores; alloys containing more than 50 per cent berryllium by weight; oxides and other compounds.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of individual shipments of the above products containing up to
(1) 500 grammes of beryllium of a purity no higher than 99 per cent or
(2) 100 grammes of beryllium, except single crystals, with a purity greater than 99 per cent.

**A.E.14.** Fluorine.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of individual shipments containing up to 25 kilogrammes of fluorine.

**A.E.15** Chlorine trifluoride.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of individual shipments containing up to 5 kilogrammes of chlorine trifluoride.

**A.E.17.** Fluorinated hydrocarbons, as follows:
Trichlorotrifluoroethane;
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of individual shipments of up to 1,100 kilogrammes of each of the above fluorinated hydrocarbons.

**A.E.18.** Equipment specially designed for the separation of isotopes of uranium and/or lithium.

**A.E.20.** Personal radiation monitoring instruments enabling direct reading on a graduated scale:
(a) Dosimeters where more than one-fourth of the total single exposure range falls between 15 and 500 roentgens;
(b) Dose rate meters where more than one-fourth of the total range falls between 1 and 80 roentgens per hour.
**Note:** (1) Instruments designed specially for use with medical radiation equipment are not covered by this definition.
(2) The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of shipments containing up to 20 instruments as defined above.

**A.E.22.** Mass spectrographs and spectrometers, as follows:
(a) All multi-focus types (including double focus, tandem and cycloidal);
(b) Single focus types possessing a radius of curvature of 5 inches or more;
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of single equipments covered by sub-item (b) in certain circumstances.
(c) Specially designed assemblies, components and parts for the foregoing.

**A.E.27.** Valves 3 centimetres or greater in diameter with bellows seal, wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel, or alloy containing 60 per cent, or more nickel, either manually or automatically operated and with other than metal to metal seats.

**A.E.29** Gas centrifuges capable of the enrichment or separation of isotopes.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of gas centrifuges specially design for industrial use and not suitable for atomic energy production use.

**A.E.30.** Blowers and compressors (turbo, centrifugal and axial flow types), wholly made of or lined with aluminium, nickel, or alloy containing 60 per cent or more nickel, and having a capacity of 60 cubic feet per minute (1,700 litres per minute) or greater.

**A.E.31.** Electrolytic cells for the production of fluorine with a production capacity greater than 250 grammes of fluorine per hour; major components thereof.

**A.E.33.** Heat exchangers suitable for use in gaseous diffusion plants, i.e. heat exchangers made of aluminium, copper, nickel, or alloys containing more than 60 per cent nickel, or combinations of these metals as clad tubes, designed to operate at sub-atmospheric pressure, with a leak rate of less than $10^{-4}$ atmospheres per hour under a pressure differential of 1 atmosphere.

**A.E.34.** Artificial graphite, in the form of blocks or rods from which a cube of 2 inches side or greater can be cut, and having a boron content of less than, or equal to, 1 part for a million, the total thermal neutron absorption cross section being less than, or equal to, 5 millibarns per atom.

**A.E.35.** Lithium metal, compounds, ores and concentrates.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for exports of medical lithium compounds, lithium soaps (including lithium stearate), lithium bromide, lithium cobaltite, lithium zirconate, lithium silicate, lithium iodide, lithium chromate and lithium zirconium silicate. The Export Licensing Branch will also consider applications for licences for exports of other lithium material containing up to a total of 10 kilogrammes of contained lithium, natural or depleted in the 6 isotope, except for single crystals.

**A.E.36.** Nuclear reactors, i.e. reactors capable of operation so as to maintain a controlled, self-sustaining fission chain reaction; major components designed or intended for use in a nuclear reactor such as reactor vessels, core support structures, coolant pumps, fuel element handling equipment, heat exchangers and control rod drive mechanisms; power generating and/or propulsion equipment not elsewhere specified, specially designed for use with nuclear reactors.

**A.E.37.** Hafnium metal, and alloys and compounds of hafnium containing more than 15 per cent hafnium by weight.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of individual shipments containing up to 10 grammes of contained hafnium.

**A.E.38.** Calcium containing both less than one-hundredth (0.01) per cent by weight of impurities other than magnesium and less than 10 parts per million of boron.

**A.E.39.** Tritium, its compounds and their mixtures in which the ratio of tritium to hydrogen by atoms exceeds one part in 1000.
**Note:** (1) The only compounds and mixtures excluded from the embargo by this definition are those where the separation of the tritium from its compounds cannot result in the evolution of an isotopic mixture of hydrogen in which the ratio of tritium to hydrogen by atoms exceeds one part in 1,000.
(2) The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of individual shipments containing up to 100 curies of tritium.

**A.E.40.** Neutron generator tubes designed for operation without an external vacuum system, and utilising electrostatic acceleration to induce a tritium-deuterium nuclear reaction.

**A.E.41.** Process control instrumentation, not elsewhere specified, specially designed or modified for monitoring or controlling the processing of irradiated fissionable or fertile materials and lithium.

## Group C

### Metal-Working Machinery

**1016.** Grinding heads and spindle assemblies (consisting of spindles and bearings as a minimal assembly) designed or rated for operation at speeds in excess of 120,000 revolutions per minute and machines specially designed for the utilisation of such grinding heads.

**1072.** Presses and specialised controls, accessories and parts therefor, as follows:
(a) Presses (stabilised equipment using rams) for applying high impact energy work forces through use of explosives or compressed gases including air;
(b) specially designed or redesigned for the working or forming of metals, alloys or other materials with a melting point exceeding 1,900° Centigrade;
(c) Presses, mechanical and hydraulic, not elsewhere specified, with total rated forces of over 10,000 tons;
(d) Control equipment, accessories and parts which are specially designed for the above presses.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch, provided they are satisfied that the presses are not specially designed for use in forming aircraft, missile, or space vehicle parts, or for use in powder metallurgy or ceramics production, will consider applications for licences for exports of vertical presses having a total rated force less than 15,000 tons and for licences for the export of normal amounts of equipment covered by part (d) above to service presses exported under the first part of this Note.

**1075.** Spin-forming machines, **except** those with a spindle drive motor of less than 50 horse power.

**1080.** Machines and equipment specially designed for making or measuring gas turbine blades.

**1081.** Machinery for use in the manufacture of aircraft, as follows:
(a) Machinery specially designed for the working or forming of aircraft sheet, plate or extrusion;
(b) Machinery specially designed for the milling of aircraft skin.

**1086.** Machines specially designed for the manufacture of jet engines, the following:
(a) Jet engine compressor case boring machines;
(b) Jet engine compressor or turbine disc turning machines;
(c) Jet engine rotor grinders.

**1088.** Gear making and/or finishing machinery, as follows:
(a) Gear grinding machines, generating type of 36 inches work diameter and above;
(b) Capable of the production of gears of a module finer than 0·5 millimetre (diametral pitch finer than 48).

**1091.** Electronic closed loop feed back systems capable of controlling, and of continuously correcting, continuous path metal cutting and/or metal forming contour operations; metal-working machine tools designed for or equipped with such controls.
**Note:** The term 'continuous path' is meant to include both straight and curved paths and such paths in one or more planes.

## Group D

### Chemical and Petroleum Equipment

**1106.** Counter current solvent extractors, such as pulsed columns and mixer settlers made of stainless steel, specially designed for extracting radio-active substances.

**1110.** Gas liquefying equipment, as follows:
(a) Equipment specially designed for the production in liquid form of air, oxygen, nitrogen, argon and/or hydrogen and producing 1 ton or more per day of gas in liquid form, **except** plants not capable of producing more than 25 per cent of their total daily product as extractable gas in liquid form;
(b) Liquid fluorine producing equipment;
(c) Equipment for the separation of helium from natural gases.

**1112.** Equipment for production and/or concentration of deuterium oxide.

**1118.** Equipment for the production of military explosives and solid propellants, as follows:
(a) Complete installations;
(b) Specialised components;
(c) Nitrators: continuous types.

**1129.** Vacuum pumps, as follows:
(a) Ion vacuum pumps (i.e. those using the principle of ionization) **except** those having pumping speeds of less than 800 litres of hydrogen per second at a pressure of $10^{-5}$ m.m. of mercury or more (i.e. $10^{-5}$, $10^{-4}$, etc.);
(b) Turbo-molecular pumps having a higher capacity than 2,000 litres of nitrogen per second;
(c) Diffusion pumps rated for unbaffled pumping speeds of more than 50,000 litres of nitrogen per second at pressures of $10^{-6}$ m.m. of mercury or less;
(d) Cryopump systems, not elsewhere specified, (i.e. systems in which the circulation of liquefied gas is used to achieve a vacuum, either static or dynamic, by lowering the temperature of the environment);
(e) Specially designed parts, controls and accessories for the above pumps.

**1131.** Pumps (except vacuum pumps) capable of delivering liquids separately or in combination with solids and/or gases and having any of the following characteristics:
(a) Designed to move molten metals by electromagnetic forces;
(b) specially designed for operation at temperatures below −170° Centigrade, **except** pumps with a flow rate of 100 gallons per minute or less which are not designed for operation at temperatures below −200° Centigrade;
(c) having all flow contact surfaces made of any of the following materials:
(i) 90 per cent or more tantalum, titanium or zirconium, either separately or combined;
(ii) 50 per cent or more cobalt or molybdenum, either separately or combined;
(iii) Polytetrafluorethylene; polychlorotrifluoroethylene.

**1133.** Valves, cocks and pressure regulators, not elsewhere specified, as follows:
(a) Specially designed to operate at temperature below −170° Centigrade;
(b) having all flow contact surfaces made of any of the following materials:
(i) 90 per cent or more tantalum, titanium or zirconium, either separately or combined;
(ii) 50 per cent or more cobalt or molybdenum, either separately or combined;
(iii) Polytetrafluoroethylene; polychlorotrifluoroethylene.
See also A.E. 27.

**1142.** Pipe and tubing made of, lined with or covered with polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene.
See also Item 1754.

**1145.** Containers, jacketed only, for the storage or transportation of liquefied gases, including mobile units, as follows:
(a) Of 1,893 litres (500 gallons) capacity or over, designed for liquid nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, ozone, helium, argon or fluorine, **except**
2-shell or 3-shell containers rated for an average evaporation loss of over 5 per cent per 24-hour period; such loss is to be calculated as a percentage of the total liquid capacity of the container under ambient temperature condition of +75° Fahrenheit (+24° Centigrade) or higher and without exposure to direct sunlight;
(b) of 946 litres (250 gallons) up to 1,893 litres (500 gallons), designed for the handling of liquid fluorine.
Equipment for separation of isotopes. (See A.E.18.)
Mass Spectrographs and Spectrometers. (See A.E.22.)
Centrifuges capable of the enrichment or separation of isotopes (See A.E.29).
Blowers and compressors. (See A.E.30.)
Electrolytic cells for the production of fluorine. (See A.E.31.)
Heat exchangers and components. (See A.E.33.)

## Group E

### Electrical and Power-Generating Equipment

**1203.** Electric vacuum furnaces as follows:
(a) Consumable electrode vacuum arc furnaces, not elsewhere specified, with a capacity in excess of 5 tons;
(b) Skull type vacuum arc furnaces;
(c) Electron beam vacuum furnaces;
(d) Induction vacuum furnaces, as follows:
(i) cold crucible vacuum induction furnaces designed to operate at pressures lower than 0.1 m.m. of mercury and at temperatures higher than 2,012° Fahrenheit (1,100° Centigrade);
(ii) other vacuum induction furnaces designed to operate at temperatures higher than 3,002° Fahrenheit (1,650° Centigrade);
(e) Resistance vacuum furnaces designed to operate at temperatures higher than 3,002° Fahrenheit (1,650° Centigrade).
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences to export
(i) vacuum induction furnaces covered under sub-item (d) (ii), with a work piece space of not more than 13,000 c.c. and designed to operate at temperatures not higher than 3,452° Fahrenheit (1,900° Centigrade); and furnaces with a work piece space of not more than 3,200 c.c. with no single dimension (length, width, height or diameter) of that space in excess of 10 inches and designed to operate at temperatures not higher than 4,172° Fahrenheit (2,300° Centigrade);
(ii) resistance vacuum furnaces covered under sub-item (e), up to 12 inches x 12 inches x 12 inches (28,320 c.c.) designed for heat treatment or up to 3,200 c.c. designed for melting, operating at temperatures not higher than 4,172° Fahrenheit (2,300° Centigrade) for both types.
(f) Specialised parts and controls for the above furnaces.

**1204.** Electron beam equipment, as follows:
(a) Welding and/or machining equipment;
(b) Equipment for the deposition of thin film, the coating of thin film, or the working thereof;
(c) Specialised parts for the above equipment.

**1205.** Electrochemical, semi-conductor and radio-active devices, not elsewhere specified, for the direct conversion of chemical, solar or nuclear energy to electrical energy, as follows:
(a) Electrochemical devices, as follows:
(1) Fuel cells (including regenerative cells), i.e. cells for generating electric power, to which all the consumable components are supplied from outside the cell;
(2) Electrically rechargeable cells, hermetically sealed, designed to have a leakage rate of $10^{-5}$ cubic centimetres per second of gas or less when tested under a pressure differential of 2 atmospheres;
(3) Primary cells having any of the following characteristics:
(i) possessing a means of activation and having an open circuit storage life in the unactivated condition, at a temperature of 21° Centigrade of 10 years or more;
(ii) capable of operating at temperatures from below −25° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade, including cells and cell assemblies (other than dry cells) possessing self-contained heaters;
(b) Photo-voltaic cells, not elsewhere specified, with a power output of 8 milliwatts or more per square centimetre under 100 milliwatts per square centimetre tungsten (2,800° Kelvin) illumination; all gallium arsenide photo-voltaic cells, **excluding** those having a power output of less than 4 milliwatts measured by the above technique;
(c) Power sources other than nuclear reactors based on radioactive materials systems, **excluding** those having a power output of less than 0.5 watt in which the ratio of output (in watts) to weight (in pounds) is less than 1 to 2:
(d) Specialised parts, components and sub-assemblies of the above devices.

**1206.** Electric arc devices, not elsewhere specified, for generating a flow of ionized gas in which the arc column is constricted (except devices wherein the flow of gas is for isolation purposes only) equipment incorporating such devices; specially designed parts, accessories and control or test equipment, not elsewhere specified, for such devices.

**1255.** Diesel engines, 50 horse power and over, whose non-magnetic content exceeds 50 per cent of their total weight.

## Group F

### General Industrial Equipment

**1305.** Metal rolling mills, the following:
(a) Sheet and strip mills as follows:
(1) Having automatic work roll adjustment controls for tapering or contouring along the length of the sheet or strip;
(2) More than three-high, not elsewhere specified, (including dual purpose mills which can operate as either two- or four-high) which achieve special lateral and/or longitudinal contour control by one or more of the following means:
(i) Work rolls having a ratio of roll face length to roll diameter which exceeds either:
6 : 1 for rolls with roll face length up to and including 30 inches; or
5 : 1 for rolls with roll face length exceeding 30 inches;
(ii) Work roll contour control achieved by concurrent deforming of back-up rolls, back-up shafts or work rolls;
(iii) any other feature achieving special lateral and/or longitudinal contour controls comparable to those achieved by (i) and (ii).
(b) Mills, specially designed or redesigned for the rolling of metals and alloys with a melting point exceeding 1900° Centigrade;
(c) Specialised controls, parts and accessories for the above mills.

**Notes 1:** The term 'sheet and strip mills' covers mills for the rolling of plate, sheet, strip, foil and any equivalent product.

**2:** Part (a) (2) of this definition relates to technical developments which materially increase the capability of mills to meet the exceptionally close tolerances required for military needs.

**3:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of:
(i) Mills possessing any of the characteristics covered by (a) (2) to (iii), if these characteristics do not present an improvement in kind and/or quality on similar devices incorporated into operating mills of the same type and size prior to January 1st of the year three years preceding the year of licensing;
(ii) all controls, parts and accessories for the above mills.
The term 'improvement in kind and/or quality' applies only to technical developments resulting in a material increase in efficacity or reliability to achieve the exceptionally close tolerances in lateral and/or longitudinal contour required for military purposes.

**4:** Sub-paragraph (a) (2) (i) of the definition does not cover:
(a) Mills having multiple work rolls rotating in a planetary form round the back-up rolls;
(b) Mills specially designed for the rolling of aluminium foil.

**5:** The term 'more than three-high' covers any mill in which each work roll is supported by one or more back-up rolls.

**1353.** Cable-making machinery specially designed for making multipair electric cable (for telecommunications purposes) and capable of manufacturing cables subject to embargo under Item 1526 (Group H below), as follows:
(a) Machinery other than that covered by Item 1354 for applying insulating material to conductors;
(b) Machinery for laying conductors together and/or for applying an insulating, separating, binding or identifying material thereto;
(c) Machinery for laying up conductors, pairs, quads, etc., together to form the complete cable core or part thereof.

**1354.** Cable-making machinery specially designed for making coaxial cable, as follows:
(a) Machines for applying insulating separators to the inner conductor of air-spaced coaxial electric cables;
(b) Machines for applying metal strip or sheet to form the outer conductor of coaxial electric cables;
(c) Machines for forming, stranding, or assembling coaxial cable, with or without conductors other than coaxial tubes;
(d) Automatic equipment for controlling the diameter or the eccentricity of extruded dielectric on wires and cables.

**1355.** Electronic valve making machinery, as follows:
(a) Machinery, equipment and test gear specially designed for the manufacture of the various types of embargoed electronic valves, transistors and crystal diodes (including components or sub-assemblies therefor);
(b) Machinery, equipment and test gear specially designed for the automatic or semi-automatic assembly of electronic valves, transistors and crystal diodes (including components and sub-assemblies therefor) **except** standard equipment designed for automatic or semi-automatic exhaust sealing and gettering of standard entertainment-type 7 pin miniature and 9 pin Noval tubes.

**1360.** Equipment for the manufacture of semi-conductor materials as follows:
(a) Equipment specially designed for the production or processing of dendritic forms of any semi-conductor material, or combination thereof, suitable for use in diodes or transistors;
(b) Equipment, including specialized controls, parts and accessories therefor, not elsewhere specified, specially designed or modified to be capable of purifying or processing one or more semi-conductor materials, **except** equipment specially designed for the zone purification of germanium.

**Note 1:** The term 'dendritic' signifies a ribbon-like product of semi-conductor material which may be drawn in various widths, thicknesses and lengths and which may represent processing stages from a relatively pure form of the material through advanced stages of treatment.

**Note 2:** Equipment for purifying and processing includes equipment which performs one or more of the following operations on semi-conductor materials:
(i) purifying beyond 99.9 per cent;
(ii) equalising distribution of residual impurities;
(iii) achieving controlled introduction of impurities in one or more stages of operation;
(iv) producing monocrystalline material or forms, including forming on substrates.

**1380.** Centrifugal and axial flow compressors or blowers, not elsewhere specified, capable of an overall compression ratio of 2 : 1 or more coupled with a capacity of over 372,000 cubic feet per minute or of an overall compression ratio of 3 : 1 or more coupled with a capacity of over 106,000 cubic feet per minute.

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for equipment covered by this heading provided
(a) the equipment is of conventional type that has been in normal civil use for at least three years for applications similar to that for which it is to be exported;
(b) the equipment is for use in a specific installation which is civilian in character, such as a steel mill or a coal mine, and is reasonable and appropriate in specification for that end use.

## Group G

### Transportation Equipment

**1410.** Tankers designed for speeds of more than 18 knots when in full load (design) condition.

**1415.** Warships (whether or not converted to non-military use and regardless of current state of repair or operating condition); and hulls or parts of hulls, for such ships.
See also M.L.9.

**1416.** Vessels as follows:
(a) Fishing vessels and hulls therefor designed for speeds of 17 knots or over when in full load (design) condition;
(b) Hydrofoil vessels not elsewhere specified;

**Note:** The Ministry of Transport will consider applications for hydrofoil vessels not possessing significant rough water capability or amphibious qualities provided the vessels are for normal civilian use and do not incorporate advanced techniques.

(c) Sea-going vessels including coasters and hulls therefor, not elsewhere specified, designed for speeds of over 21 knots when in full load (design) condition;

**Note:** For passenger-carrying liners having at least 4 decks and whose specifications, as far as hull construction is concerned, correspond to the Conventions on the Safety of Human Life at Sea in force at the time of their construction, this cut-off is increased to:
(i) 23 knots for liners having accommodation for between 100 and 1,000 passengers;
(ii) 25 knots for liners having accommodation for more than 1,000 passengers.

(d) Vessels with hulls and propulsion machinery made wholly or primarily of non-magnetic materials;
(e) new ships with decks and platforms specially designed or strengthened to receive weapons.

**Note:** The Ministry of Transport should be consulted about any vessels which contain any embargoed item or have arrangements for demagnetisation.

**1430.** Buoyant electric conducting cable suitable for sweeping magnetic mines.

**1450.** Automotive vehicles, tractors, lift trucks, not elsewhere specified, possessing or built to current military specifications differing materially from their normal commercial specifications.

**1460.** Aircraft and helicopters, aero-engines and aircraft and helicopter equipment, as follows:

(a) Aircraft and helicopters, not elsewhere specified, **except** those not containing or incorporating any Munitions List items (Group A) and which:
  (i) are of types and series which have been in normal civil use for more than two years; or
  (ii) being of types and series in normal civil use, are under 90,000 lb. empty weight (empty weight is understood to include normal installations and normal minimum crew, but does not include fuel or payload);

  **Note:** Exporters are advised to consult the Ministry of Aviation about any proposal to sell aircraft to the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

(b) Aero-engines, not elsewhere specified;

  **Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of the following types of aero-engines for use in civil aircraft and helicopters in the Sino-Soviet Bloc:
  (i) Turbo-prop, turbo-shaft and turbo-jet types and series which are the standard engines of aircraft and helicopters excepted from embargo under sub-items (a) (i) and (a) (ii) above or are equivalent to such engines;
  (ii) piston types;

(c) Ground and airborne equipment, not elsewhere specified developed solely or used mainly for aircraft and helicopters except ground or airborne equipment of types in normal civil use.

See also M.L.10.

**1485.** Compasses and gyroscopic equipment, as follows:

(a) Gyro compasses, North-seeking only, possessing one or more of the following characteristics:
  (i) Automatic correction for the effects on compass accuracy of changes in ship's speed, acceleration, or latitude, other than manually set mechanical corrective devices;
  (ii) Provision for accepting ship's data as an electrical input;
  (iii) Provision for setting in corrections for current set and drift;
  (iv) Utilisation of accelerometer, rate gyro, rate integrating gyros, or electrolytic levels as sensing devices;
  (v) Provisions for determining and electrically transmitting ship's level reference data (roll, pitch) in addition to own ship's course data;

(b) Pressure proof ship's course indicators for submarines;

(c) Transmitting magnetic compasses specially designed for submarines;

(d) Integrated flight instrument systems for aircraft which include gyro-stabilisers and/or automatic pilots.

**Note:** An integrated flight instrument system is a primary instrument display system of altitude and azimuth with facilities for giving manoeuvre guidance information to the pilot and often integrated with an auto-pilot to the extent of embodying a common unit for setting up the required demands.

See Note under (e) below.

(e) Gyro-magnetic compasses;

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for equipment covered under sub-items (d) and (e) provided:
  (i) They are of types and series which have been in normal civil use for more than two years and are standard equipment of aircraft excluded from control under Item 1460.
  (ii) The equipment is to be installed in civil aircraft.

(f) Gyro-astro compasses and other devices which derive position and/or orientation by means of automatically tracking celestial bodies;

(g) Gyro-stabilisers used for other purposes than aircraft control, except those for stabilising an entire surface vessel;

(h) Automatic pilots used for other purposes than aircraft control, except marine types for surface vessels;

(i) Gyroscopes and accelerometers of very high precision and miniaturised gyroscopes and accelerometers which are designed for use in inertia navigation systems or in guidance systems of all types;

(j) Gyros and gyro compasses with a minimum rated free directional drift rate (minimum rated free precession) of 1° per hour or less;

(k) Specially designed parts and components for the above, **except** for the specific equipment exported under (d) and (e).

## Group H

### Electronic Equipment including Communications and Radar

**1501.** Communication, navigation, direction finding and radar equipment, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

(a) Airborne communication equipment and specialised parts and components therefor;

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of commercial airborne equipment needed to equip civil aircraft of the Sino-Soviet Bloc or as normal standard equipment for civil comercial use, and containing none of the following characteristics:
  (i) Designed to operate at frequencies greater than 156 megacycles per second;
  (ii) Designed for Single Side Band Operation;
  (iii) Incorporating facilities for:
    (a) the rapid selection of more than 200* channels per equipment, or
    (b) providing a multiplicity of alternative output carrier frequencies controlled by a lesser number of piezoelectric crystals and not forming multiples of a common control frequency.
  (iv) Pressurised throughout;
  (v) Rated for continuous operation over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below −55° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade;
  (vi) Designed for modulating methods employing any form of digital modulation using time and frequency redundancy such as 'Quantised Frequency Modulation' (QFM);

*Applications for licences for equipment operating in the frequency range 108-136 megacycles per second incorporating facilities for the rapid selection of 560 channels or fewer at not less than 50 kilocycles per second channel spacing will be considered if the equipment has been in normal civil use for at least two years.

(b) Navigation and direction finding equipment, not elsewhere specified (and specialised parts and accessories, specialised testing or calibrating equipment and training or simulating equipment, not elsewhere specified, therefor), as follows:
  (1) Airborne navigation equipment and direction finding equipment as follows:
    (i) Designed to make use of 'Doppler' frequency phenomena;
    (ii) Utilising the constant velocity and/or the rectilinear propagation characteristics of electromagnetic waves having frequency less than $4 \times 10^{14}$ cycles per second (0.75 microns);

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of standard commercial airborne equipment needed to equip civil aircraft of the Sino-Soviet Bloc or as normal standard equipment incorporated in civil aircraft being exported to the Sino-Soviet Bloc for civil commercial usage, provided that such equipment:
    (a) is in conformity with I.C.A.O. standard and assures no function exceeding those resulting from such standards;
    (b) is not designed to make use of hyperbolic grids at frequencies greater than 3 megacycles per second*;
    (c) is equivalent in all characteristics and performance to equipment used as standard equipment of aircraft not subject to embargo.

  *Applications for licences for standard commercial airborne equipment designed to make use of hyperbolic grids at frequencies of less than 3 megacycles per second and which include co-ordinate conversion equipment will be considered if the equipment
    (a) has been in normal civil use for more than two years, and
    (b) does not incorporate equipment embargoed by Items 1545(a), 1564 or 1565.
  (iii) Radio altimeters, the following:
    (a) Pulse modulated
    (b) Frequency modulated having an accuracy better than ± 3 feet over the whole range between 0 to 100 feet or ± 3 per cent above 100 feet.
    (c) Frequency modulated which have been in normal civil use for less than four years.

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of standard commercial frequency modulated radio altimeters needed to equip civil aircraft of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, or as normal standard equipment incorporated in civil aircraft being exported to the Sino-Soviet Bloc for civil commercial use, provided that such altimeters have been in normal use for more than two years.

(iv) Direction finding equipment operating at frequencies greater than 5 megacycles per second **other than** equipment designed for search and rescue purposes provided that the receiver operates on a crystal controlled fixed frequency of 121.5 megacycles per second and that the determination of the D.F. bearing is not independent of the heading of the aircraft and provided that the D.F. antennae array is designed for operation at a fixed frequency of 121.5 megacycles per second;

(v) Pressurised throughout;

(vi) Rated for continuous operation over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below −55° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade;

(2) Ground and marine equipment for use with airborne navigation equipment utilising the constant velocity and/or the rectilinear propagation characteristics of electromagnetic waves having frequency less than $4 \times 10^{14}$ cycles per second (0.75 microns);

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of ground equipment for use at civilian airports or for civil use in Sino-Soviet Bloc in association with airborne equipment which may be exported under the excepting Note to sub-item (b) 1 (ii) above, provided that such equipment:

(a) is in conformity with I.C.A.O. standards and assures no function exceeding those resulting from such standards;

(b) is not designed to make use of hyperbolic grids at frequencies greater than 3 megacycles per second.

(3) Ground and marine direction finding equipment operating at frequencies greater than 5 megacycles per second;

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of this type of equipment when

(a) the equipment is to be installed at civilian airports or for use on civil air routes in the Sino-Soviet Bloc and

(b) the equipment is designed to operate at frequencies between 5 megacycles per second and 157 megacycles per second, excluding single side band equipment, and

(c) the equipment employs a loop system or a system employing a number of spaced vertical aerials uniformly disposed around the circumferences of a circle, excluding electronically commutated types.

(c) Radar equipment, not elsewhere specified (and specialised parts and accessories, specialised testing or calibrating equipment and training or simulating equipment, not elsewhere specified, therefor), as follows:

(1) Airborne radar equipment;

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences to export radar equipment for use in civil aircraft of the Sino-Soviet Bloc provided the equipment:

(a) has been in normal commercial service for at least three years;

(b) is specially designed for use as a commercial weather radar;

(c) is a normal and reasonable equipment for such civil aircraft;

(2) Ground and marine radar equipment having one or more of the following features:

(i) operating at a frequency not in normal civil use in the Western World, or at a frequency of more than 10,500 megacycles per second;

(ii) having a peak output power to the aerial system greater than 100 kilowatts,

(iii) having an 80% or better cumulative probability of detection of a 20 square metre target at a free space range of 50 nautical miles on an aircraft having an equivalent echoing area of 20 square metres;

(iv) utilising other than pulse modulation with a constant pulse repetition frequency;

(v) utilising a doppler technique for any purpose, other than M.T.I. systems using a conventional double pulse delay line technique;

(vi) including signal processing techniques which have been in normal civil use for a period of less than 4 years;

(vii) having been in commercial use in the Western World for a period of less than 2 years;

The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences to export.

**Note:** Radars not exceeding 500 kilowatts peak power to the aerial and a maximum (free space) 80% cumulative probability of detection range of 120 nautical miles on a target having an echoing area of 10 square metres and operating at a frequency of less than 3,500 megacycles per second and having a pulse repetition frequency in excess of 500 pulses per second, provided the equipment is to be installed at airports operating scheduled commercial flights to countries outside the Bloc and is not embargoed by sub-items (i) or (iv) to (vii).

**1502.** Communication, detection or tracking equipment of a kind using ultra-violet radiation, infra-red radiation or ultrasonic waves; and specialised parts thereof.

**Note:** This item is not intended to cover industrial equipment employing cells not embargoed by Items 1548 or 1550 nor ultrasonic devices which operate in contact with a controlled material to be inspected.

See also M.L.15.

**1503.** Communication equipment employing tropospheric, ionospheric or meteoric scatter phenomena; and specially designed subassemblies, parts and test equipment therefor.

**1507.** 'Jamming' apparatus (i.e., apparatus specially designed to jam or otherwise interfere with radio reception); and specialised parts therefor.

**1510.** Location apparatus, underwater: apparatus for detecting or locating objects under water by magnetic or acoustic or ultrasonic methods, and specialised components of such apparatus, **except** marine depth sounders of a kind used solely for measuring the depth of water or the distance of submerged objects vertically below the apparatus.

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of horizontally operating apparatus for fish finding.

**1514.** Pulse modulators capable of providing electric impulses of peak power exceeding 200 kilowatts or of a duration of less than 1/10th micro-second, or with a duty cycle in excess of 0.002; and pulse-transformer, pulse-forming equipment or delay lines being specialised parts of such modulators.

**1516.** Radio receivers, panoramic (being receivers which search automatically a part of the radio-frequency spectrum and indicate the signals received); and specialised parts therefor.

**1517.** Radio transmitters and components, not elsewhere specified, (**except** radio link and relay equipment) as follows:

(a) Transmitters or transmitter amplifiers designed to operate:

(1) At output carrier frequencies between 108 and 156 megacycles per second **(other than** equipment designed for search and rescue purposes where such equipment comprises an omnidirectional beacon and operates on a single crystal-controlled fixed frequency of 121.5 megacycles per second);

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of equipment in conformity with I.C.A.O. standards and assuring no function exceeding those resulting from these standards, provided that it contains none of the characteristics mentioned under sub-item (b).

(2) at output frequencies greater than 235 megacycles per second, **other than**

(i) television broadcasting transmitters and amplifiers therefor operating between 470 and 960 megacycles per second;

(ii) mobile frequency-modulated and amplitude-modulated communications equipment operating in the 420 to 470 megacycles per second band, with a power output of not more than 25 watts for mobile units and 100 watts for fixed units;

(iii) amplitude-modulated radiotelephone equipment used for search and rescue work operating on a frequency of 243 megacycles per second with a carrier power not exceeding 100 milliwatts.

(b) Transmitters or transmitter amplifiers designed to provide any of the following features:

(1) Any system of pulse modulation. (This does not include amplitude, frequency or phase modulated television or telegraphic transmitters.)

(2) Rated for operation over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below −40° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade;

(3) Designed to provide a multiplicity of alternative output frequencies controlled by a lesser number of piezo-electric crystals, **except** equipments in which the output frequency is selected only by manual operation either on the equipment or on a remote control unit and:

(i) those forming multiples of a common control frequency, or

(ii) those in which the output frequency is a multiple of a common frequency which is not less than 1/1,000th part of the oscillator frequency and is in steps of 1 kilocycle per second or greater.

(c) Components and sub-assemblies, including modulators and modulation amplifiers, specially designed for use in transmitters covered by sub-items (a) and (b).

**1518.** Telemetering and telecontrol equipment suitable for use with aircraft (piloted or pilotless), space vehicles or weapons (guided or unguided), and test equipment specially designed for such equipment.

**1519.** Telegraph equipment, as follows:
(a) Equipment (machines), mechanical, electro-mechanical, or electronic used to translate the information contained in written or printed text into electrical waveforms suitable for transmission over communication circuits at any speed greater than 500 words per minute or 375 bauds, whichever is the less;
(b) Equipment designed to accept such electrical wave forms within the limits laid down in sub-item (a) and display the information from them in visible form;
(c) Terminal equipment, not elsewhere specified, capable of transmitting and/or receiving digital data at a rate in excess of 2,000 bits per second (bauds) or at a rate (applicable to single channels or to each sub-channel in a multi-channel system) in bits per second (bauds) numerically in excess of 75 per cent of the channel (or sub-channel) band-width in cycles per second;
(d) Specialised component parts and accessories for such equipment.

**1520.** Radio relay communications equipment designed for use at frequencies in excess of 300 megacycles per second and specialised components and sub-assemblies therefor.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences to export short-range and low-power links for transmission between the camera or studio and the television transmitter.

**1521.** Amplifiers, oscillators and related equipment, not elsewhere specified, as follows:
(a) Amplifiers designed to operate at frequencies in excess of 500 megacycles per second;
(b) Tuned amplifiers having a bandwidth (defined as the band of frequencies over which the power amplification does not drop to less than one-half of its maximum value) which exceeds 10 megacycles per second or 10 per cent of the mean frequency, whichever is less, **except** those specially designed for use in community television distribution systems. (The mean frequency is defined as the arithmetic mean between the frequencies at which the power amplification is one-half of its maximum value);
(c) Untuned amplifiers having a bandwidth, as defined in sub-item (b) above, which exceeds 10 megacycles per second;
(d) Direct current amplifiers, amplifying by whatever means, having a noise level (referred to the input circuit) of $10^{-16}$ watts or less and/or a zero drift in 1 hour corresponding to a change in input power of $10^{-16}$ watts or less;
(e) Parametric amplifiers with a noise figure of merit of 5 decibels or less measured at a temperature of 17° Centigrade; paramagnetic amplifiers; other amplifier or oscillator devices such as Masers, Lasers and Irasers, which amplify or oscillate by means of stimulated electromagnetic radiation; specially designed parts therefor; any equipment containing such amplifiers, oscillators or devices.

**1523.** Communication transmission equipment, as follows:
(a) Terminal and intermediate repeater or amplifier equipment designed to deliver, carry or receive frequencies higher than 150 kilocycles into, or in, a communications system, excluding carrier communication terminals specially designed for power lines and operating at frequencies below 1,500 kilocycles;
(b) Single and multi-channel telegraph terminal transmitting and receiving equipment **excluding** equipment which is designed or rated for operation at a rate (for either the channel or any sub-channel in a multi-channel system) in bauds (bits per second) numerically less than 60 per cent of the channel (or sub-channel) bandwidth in cycles per second and which is:
(i) equipment with a bandwidth per channel of not more than 240 cycles per second and with a rated speed of not more than 100 bauds (or 134 words per minute) per channel designed to C.C.I.T. standards;
(ii) equipment used with telemetering, telecommand and telesignalling equipment designed for industrial purposes, in which the operational aggregate speed of the telegraph equipment is less than 1,200 bits per second (bauds);
(iii) time-division multiplex systems up to 6 channels with a maximum aggregate speed of 300 bauds and/or 72 words per minute per channel, provided that they do not contain an automatic error detection and correction system using multiple check.
(c) Specialised components, accessories and sub-assemblies for the above equipment.
**Note:** In cases where the equipment is to be installed in circuits directly connecting densely populated industrial areas of Sino-Soviet Bloc countries with communication systems of countries outside the Bloc, the Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of communication transmission equipment having the following characteristics:
Terminal and intermediate repeater or amplifier equipment designed to deliver, carry or receive not more than 60 voice channels of 4 kilocycles per second each.

**1525.** Coaxial-type communications cable, as follows:
(a) Containing substances covered by Item 1754 (Group K) of this list;
(b) Using a mineral insulator dielectric;
(c) Using a dielectric aired by discs, beads, spiral, screw or any other means;
(d) Designed for pressurisation or use with a gas dielectric;
(e) Intended for submarine laying.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of cables covered by sub-item (c) where the inner diameter of the outer conductor is 9.5 mm or less which contains four or fewer coaxial tubes provided the delivery contracted for does not extend beyond 12 months from the date of contract.

**1526.** Communications cable containing more than one pair of conductors of which any one of the conductors, single or stranded, has a diameter exceeding 0.9 mm as follows:
(a) Submarine cable;
(b) Cable, other than conventional paper and air dielectric types, in which the nominal mutual capacitance of paired circuits is less than 53 nanofarads/mile (33 nanofarads/km.)
(c) Cable containing materials covered by Item 1754 (Group K) of this list.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of cable covered by this Item and containing neither more than two pairs of conductors nor any conductor, single or stranded, exceeding 1.5 mm. in diameter where the cable is to be installed in circuits directly connecting densely populated industrial areas of Sino-Soviet countries with communications systems in countries outside the Bloc.

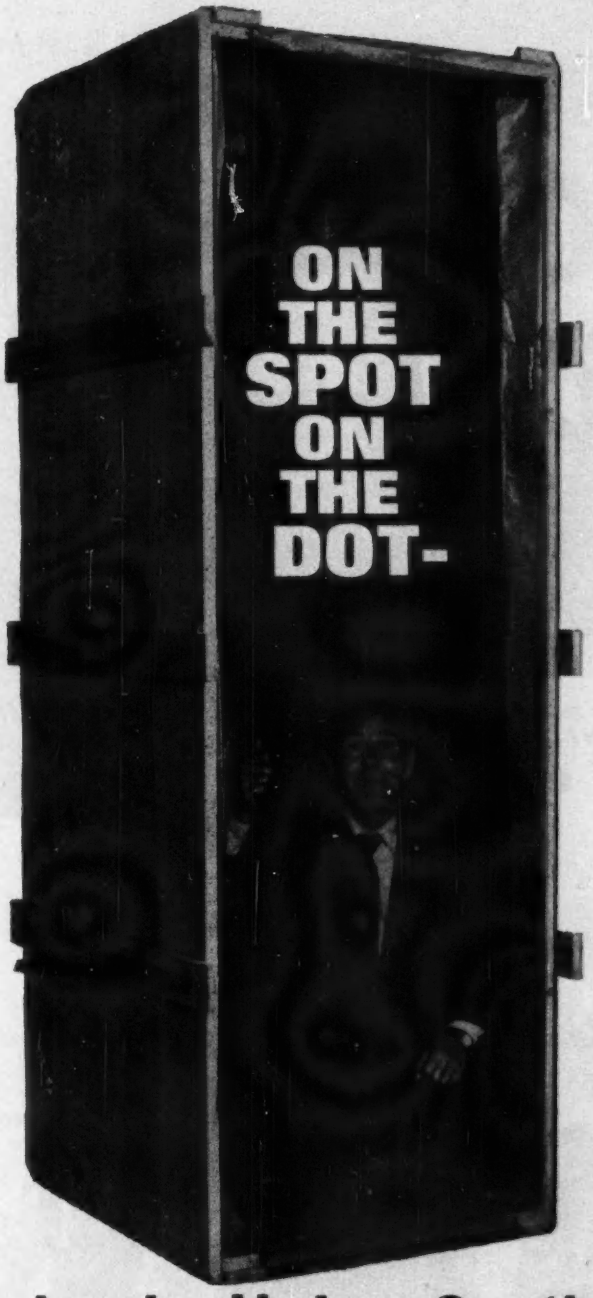
**1527.** Cypher machines and associated equipment such as key generators and tape mixers designed to provide a secrecy capability for analogue or digital transmissions or a combination of the two.
**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for systems, other than those using digital techniques, for voice transmission making use of fixed frequency inversion or fixed band scrambling techniques in which the transposition changes occur not more frequently than once every 10 seconds; and for other systems, other than those using digital techniques, which have a recognised commercial or industrial application.

**1529.** Electronic measuring, testing, or calibrating instruments, not elsewhere specified, having one or more of the following characteristics:
(a) Designed for use at frequencies in excess of 1,000 megacycles per second, except radio spectrum analyzers (see Item 1533);
(b) Testing instruments rated to maintain their specified operating data when operating over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below —25° Centigrade to above + 55° Centigrade.

**1530.** Apparatus for automatically sorting electronic components in respect of their electrical characteristics.

**1533.** Radio spectrum analyzers (being apparatus capable of indicating the single-frequency components of multi-frequency oscillation), as follows:
(a) Designed to operate at frequencies over 1,000 megacycles per second;
(b) Designed to operate at frequencies over 300 megacycles per second and using interchangeable heads (i.e., R.F. tuning systems) and incorporating integral sweep facilities;
(c) Having a display bandwidth in excess of 12 megacycles per second;
(d) Specialised components, accessories and parts therefor.

**1537.** Electromagnetic waveguides and components therefor, as follows:
(a) Rigid and flexible waveguides and components designed for use at frequencies in excess of 12,500 megacycles per second;
(b) Waveguides having a bandwidth ratio greater than 1.5 : 1;
(c) Waveguide components, not elsewhere specified, as follows:
(i) Directional couplers having a bandwidth ratio greater than 1·5:1 and directivity over the band of 15 decibels or more;
(ii) Rotary joints capable of transmitting more than one isolated channel or having a bandwidth greater than 5 per cent of the centre mean frequency;
(iii) Magnetic, including gyro-magnetic, waveguide components;
(d) Pressurised waveguides and specialised components therefor;
(e) TEM mode devices, using magnetic, including gyro-magnetic, properties;
(f) TR and anti-TR tubes and components therefor, **except** those designed for use in waveguides operating at a peak power not exceeding 100 kilowatts and in frequency bands between 1,300 and 1,660 megacycles per second, between 2,700 and 3,900 megacycles per second or between 8,500 and 10,000 megacycles per second, provided those tubes do not include a control electrode permitting the control of ionization by means of an external voltage.

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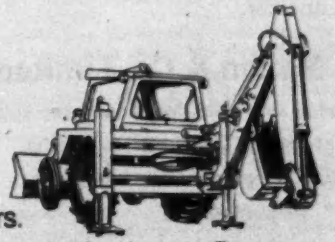

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**1541.** Cathode-ray tubes, as follows:

(a) with a resolving power of 500 or more lines per inch (20 lines per millimetre), using the shrinking raster method of measurment;

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of tubes with a resolving power of up to 800 lines per inch (32 lines per millimetre) which have been specially designed for commercial television, cinema or photographic applications.

(b) With writing speeds of more than 3,000 kilometres per second;

(c) With three or more electron guns, except three-gun colour television tubes designed for entertainment use;

(d) Alpha-numeric and similar data or information display tubes, display being obtained either by scanning or other means excluding those tubes in which the displayed position of each character is fixed.

**1542.** Cold cathode tubes and switches, as follows:

(a) Triggered spark-gaps, having an anode delay time of 15 micro-seconds or less and rated for a peak current of 3,000 amps or more; specially designed parts therefor; equipment incorporating such devices;

(b) Cold cathode, gas-filled, arc-discharge tubes, containing three or more electrodes and having all of the following characteristics:
(i) Rated for an anode peak voltage of 2,500 volts or more;
(ii) Rated for peak currents of 300 amps or more;
(iii) An anode delay time of 10 microseconds or less;
(iv) an envelope diameter of less than 1 inch (25.4 mm.).

**Notes:**

1. Triggered spark-gaps are tubes with a structure consisting of two opposed anodes with shapes resembling flattened hemispheres, and with one or more triggering probes placed approximately in the centre of one anode. The structure is sealed and contains a mixture of gases, principally nitrogen under less than atmospheric pressure.

2. Sub-item (b) covers krytrons and similar tubes.

**1544.** Semi-conductor diodes, including rectifier diodes and switching diodes, but excluding photodiodes (see Item 1548), as follows:

(a) Any semi-conductor diodes in which the bulk material is other than silicon, germanium, selenium or copper-oxide:

(b) Signal diodes in which the bulk material is silicon or germanium (including mixer, frequency-changing and switching diodes):
(i) Point contact type diodes designed for use at frequencies in excess of 1,000 megacycles per second;
(ii) Junction type diodes designed for use at input frequencies greater than 300 megacycles per second or which are designed for switching rates (repetition frequency) higher than 1 megacycle per second;

**Note:** This sub-item will normally include switching type diodes having a recovery time less than 0.1 micro-second. The recovery time is to be specified for a decrease of reverse current to a value of 100 microamps or less and measured with a forward current and a reverse voltage which are typical for the diode in question.

(c) (i) Power diodes in which the rated peak inverse voltage taken as a recurrent voltage exceeds 1,000 volts per junction at 25° Centigrade under any conditions of cooling;
(ii) Controlled diodes, i.e. semi-conductor multiple-junction devices for applications similar to those of grid-controlled gas-filled tubes, designed for use at switching rates (repetition frequency) higher than 100 kilocycles per second.

(d) Tunnel diodes, not elsewhere specified.

**1545.** Transistors and related devices (or related semi-conductor amplifying devices such as fieldistors, spacistors and technetrons) and specialised parts therefor, as follows:

(a) Of any type using semi-conductor material having four or more active junctions within any single block of semi-conductor material;

(b) Of any type using a bulk semi-conductor material other than germanium;

(c) Using germanium as the bulk semi-conductor material and having any of the following characteristics:
(i) An average f alpha of 50 to 150 megacycles per second and designed to have a maximum collector dissipation greater than 150 milliwatts.
(ii) An average f alpha greater than 150 megacycles per second.

**Notes:**

1. This item covers all devices incorporating a semi-conducting crystal of any material with three or more electrical connections or with only two such connections where four or more active junctions exist within a single block of semi-conductor material, which are used as amplifiers, oscillators, trigger devices, etc., or combinations thereof in electronic circuits. For photo-transistors see Item 1548.

2. The maximum collector dissipation is defined as the continuous dissipation measured at an ambient temperature of 25° Centigrade under any cooling conditions.

3. The average f alpha is defined as the f alpha at which the major production of a particular type of transistor occurs.
Where the average f alpha is not quoted or known, this value shall be taken as 1.5 times the minimum f alpha.

4. f alpha is defined as the frequency at which the modulus of the current gain in the common base connection has decreased to 0.707 of its low frequency value.

5. Where $f_t$ (the frequency at which the modulus of the current gain in the common emitter connection is equal to 1) is quoted instead of f alpha, $f_t$ may be regarded as 0.8 times f alpha.

**1546.** Dendritic produced forms of any semi-conductor material, or combinations thereof, suitable for use in diodes or transistors.

**Note:** The term 'dendritic' signifies a ribbon-like product of semi-conductor material which may be drawn in various widths, thicknesses and lengths and which may represent processing stages from a relatively pure form of the material through advanced stages of treatment.

**1548.** Photo cells, as follows:

(a) Photoelectric cells, photo-conductive cells (including photo-transistors and similar cells) with a peak sensitivity at a wavelength longer than 12,000 Angström units or shorter than 3,000 Angström units;

(b) Photo-transistors (photo-conductive cells including photo-diodes) with a response time constant of 1 millisecond or less measured at the operating temperature of the cell for which the time constant reaches a minimum.

**Notes:** 1. The time constant is defined as the time taken from the application of a light stimulus for the current increment to reach a value of 1-1/e times the final value (i.e., 63% of the final value).

2. The above embargo is not intended to apply to germanium photo devices with a peak sensitivity at a wavelength shorter than 17,500 Angström units.

**1549.** Photomultiplier tubes of all types for which the maximum sensitivity occurs at wavelengths longer than 7,500 Angström units or shorter than 3,000 Angström units.

**1550.** Thermal detecting cells, i.e. bolometers and thermocoupler detectors, radiant energy types only, with a response time constant of less than 10 milliseconds measured at the operating temperature of the cell for which the time constant reaches a minimum.

**1553.** Flash-discharge type X-ray tubes.

**1555.** Image intensifiers, image converters and electronic storage tubes including memory transformers of radar pictures and rugged-ised vidicon-type tubes (excluding commercial standard television broadcasting camera tubes and commercial standard X-ray amplifier tubes).

**1558.** Valves (tubes) electronic, and specialised parts as follows:

(a) (i) Valves rates for continuous wave operation over the frequency range 300-1,000 megacycles per second and for which (at any part of this frequency range and under any condition of cooling) the product of frequency of operation in megacycles per second squared and the power output in watts from the anode(s) of a single envelope at this frequency exceeds $10^5$, when the valve is operating in Class C telegraphy key down conditions or in Class C frequency modulated telephony conditions, or, if performance under these conditions is not known, the product of declared maximum frequency of full ratings in megacycles per second squared and the maximum rated anode dissipation per valve in watts exceeds $5 \times 10^5$.

**Note:** When the above criteria are applied to external anode tubes rated without a radiator, multiply the power ratings so given by twenty. When applied to external anode tubes rated with radiators and optimum cooling procedures (as recommended by the manufacturer) multiply the power ratings so given by two.

(ii) Valves rated for operation above 1,000 megacycles per second;

(iii) Valves rated for pulse operation above 300 megacycles per second;

(iv) Valves constructed with ceramic envelopes and rated for operation above 300 megacycles per second;

**Note:** Sub-item (a) of the definition is not intended to embargo any single-ended glass envelope tube which has a standard 7-pin miniature or 9-pin Noval base and is in standard use in civilian electronic equipment.

(b) Valves, other than conventional types such as diodes, triodes, tetrodes, pentodes, etc., in which the velocity of the electrons is utilised as one of the functional parameters, including but not limited to klystrons, travelling wave tubes and magnetrons; **except** fixed frequency pulsed magnetrons designed to operate at a frequency of 9.375 kilomegacycles per second $\pm$ 0.03

kilomegacycles per second with a maximum peak output power not greater than 25 kilowatts.

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for fixed frequency continuous wave magnetrons designed to operate at a frequency of 2.45 kilomegacycles per second ± 0.025 kilomegacycles per second with a maximum power output not greater than 5 kilowatts which are specially designed for industrial heating or cooking purposes.

(c) Indirectly heated valves of a kind that can be passed through a circular hole of 7.2 millimetres in diameter;
(d) Valves designed to withstand acceleration of short duration (shock) greater than 1,000 g;
(e) Valves constructed with beryllium oxide ceramic;
(f) Valve designed for operation in ambient temperatures exceeding 100° Centigrade;
(g) Vacuum tubes specially designed for use as pulse modulators for radar or for similar applications, having a peak anode voltage rating of 100 kilovolt or more; or rated for a peak pulse power of 2 megawatts or more.

**1559.** Thyratron and modulator gas-discharge tubes, as follows:
(a) Those rated for continuous operation with peak current and peak voltage exceeding 100 amperes and 9,000 volts at a pulse repetition frequency of 200 or more pulses per second;
(b) Hydrogen thyratrons of any rating except types 4C35, 3C45 and direct replacements and equivalent types which vary only as regards heater voltage and/or basing.

**Note:** A 'thyratron' is defined as any hot cathode gas-filled tube containing three or more electrodes in which anode current flow is initiated by a control electrode.

**1560.** Components and parts used as resistive, inductive and capacitive elements in electronic circuits, not elsewhere specified, designed for and/or capable of reliable performance in relation to their electrical and mechanical characteristics and maintaining their design service lifetime while operating:
(a) over the whole range of ambient temperatures from below − 45° Centrigrade to above + 100° Centrigrade; or
(b) at ambient temperatures of 200° Centrigrade or higher.

**1561.** Materials specially designed and manufactured for use as absorbers of electromagnetic waves having frequencies greater than $2 \times 10^8$ cycles per second, and less than $3 \times 10^{12}$ cycles per second.

**1562.** Tantalum and niobium electrolytic capacitors, not elsewhere specified, as follows:
(a) All types designed to operate permanently at temperatures exceeding 85° Centigrade;
(b) Sintered electrolytic capacitors;
(c) Electrolytic capacitors constructed with foils.

**1564.** Electronic equipment and components, not elsewhere specified, as follows:
(a) Assemblies and sub-assemblies constituting one or more functional circuits with a component density greater than 75 parts per cubic inch (4.575 parts per c.c.) and equipment containing such an assembly or sub-assembly;
(b) Modular insulator panels (including wafers) mounting single or multiple electronic elements and specialised parts therefor.

**Note:** Circuit boards and panels which do not contain embargoed components and which do not contravene the provisions of sub-item (a) above are not embargoed by sub-item (b) unless they are constructed of insulating materials other than paper base phenolics, glass cloth melamine, glass cloth epoxy resin or of insulating materials with an operating temperature range not exceeding that of the above-mentioned materials.

## Group I

### Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, Servomechanisms and Photographic Equipment

**1565.** Electronic computers and related equipment, not elsewhere specified, as follows:
(a) Analogue computers with one or more of the following characteristics:
  (i) Containing a summer with a rated accuracy better than 1 part in 5,000 parts, or a multiplier or arbitrary adjustable function generator with a rated accuracy better than 1 part in 1,000 parts;
  (ii) Containing or capable of incorporating a total of more than 75 summers, integrators, multipliers or function generators;
  (iii) Incorporating facilities for automatic insertion or alteration of problem set-up;
  (iv) Incorporating any unit designed to function solely as a memory;
(b) Analogue computers designed or modified for use in airborne vehicles, missiles or space vehicles and rated for continuous operation at temperatures from below −45° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade; equipment or systems incorporating such computers;
(c) Other analogue computers:
(d) Digital computers using drum or disc type primary memory and possessing:
  (i) A total rated directly addressable storage capacity in excess of 1 million bits (the same limit defines both the maximum capacity a single storage equipment may possess and the combined capacity where multiple equipments are used); or
  (ii) A capability of storing in excess of 250 bits per linear inch of single track (this limitation applies to each storage equipment involved);
(e) Other digital computers and digital differential analyzers (incremental computers) designed or modified for use in airborne vehicles, missiles or space vehicles and rated for continuous operation at temperatures from below −45° Centigrade to above +55° Cenigrade; equipment or systems incorporating such computers or analyzers;
(f) Digital differential analyzers (incremental computers), as follows:
  (i) Incorporating more than 50 integrators; or
  (ii) Incorporating integrators with any increment cycle time of less than 1 millisecond (or an iteration rate in excess of 1,000 per second);
(g) Digital computers and digital differential analyzers (incremental computers) other than those in (d), (e) and (f) above;
(h) Specialised parts, components, sub-assemblies and accessories, not elsewhere specified.

**Notes:** 1. The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export to the Sino-Soviet Bloc of (i) computers covered by sub-items (c) and (g); and (ii) specialised parts, components, sub-assemblies and accessories therefor not elsewhere specified, covered by sub-item (h) subject to certain conditions. The principal conditions are:
(A) that the equipment was designed for and is primarily used in non-strategic applications:
(B) the equipment will be used in the Sino-Soviet Bloc primarily for the specific non-strategic applications for which the export would be approved and that the number, type and characteristics of such equipment are normal for the approved use;
(C) the number of embargoed memory or storage equipments included in equipment covered by sub-item (g) does not exceed 12.

2. Where the word 'rated' is used it refers to the rated characteristics applied by the manufacturer; however, where the equipment has been modified to improve the rated characteristics specified in the definition the improved characteristics of the equipment shall be governing.

3. All references to numbers of 'bits' includes those for checking, synchronising, etc.

**1566.** Equipment specially designed to produce electronic assemblies:
(a) By deposition or printing on insulating panels (including plates and wafers), or otherwise forming *in situ*, component parts other than basic wiring; or
(b) By automatically inserting and/or soldering components on insulating panels (including plates and wafers), to which wiring is applied by printing or other means; or
(c) By automatically or semi-automatically assembling, wiring and/or packaging mounted modular insulated panels (including plates and wafers) referred to in (a) and (b) above.

**1568.** Control equipment, as follows:
(a) All classes of devices, regardless of other characteristics, identified in sub-items (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (l) below, which are designed to operate below −55° Centigrade or above +125° Centigrade;
(b) Synchros and resolvers (and special instruments rated to have the same characteristics as synchros and resolvers in (i) and (ii) below, such as Microsyns, Synchro-Tels and Inductosyns), possessing any of the following characteristics:
  (i) A rated electrical error of 10 minutes or less or of 0.5 per cent or less of maximum output voltage;
  (ii) A rated dynamic accuracy for receiver types of 1 degree or less, except that for units of size 30 (3 inches in diameter) or larger a rated dynamic accuracy of less than 1 degree;
  (iii) Multi-speed from single shaft types;
  (iv) Of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller;
  (v) Employing solid state Hall effect;
  (vi) Designed for gimbal mounting.
(c) Amplifiers, electronic or magnetic, specially designed for use with resolvers, as follows:
  (i) Isolation types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) of 0.5 per cent or better;
  (ii) Summing types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) or an accuracy of summation of 0.5 per cent or better;
  (iii) Employing solid state Hall effect;

(d) Induction potentiometers (including function generators and linear synchros), linear and non-linear, possessing any of the following characteristics:
  (i) A rated conformity of 0.5 per cent or less, or of 18 minutes or less;
  (ii) Of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller;
  (iii) Employing solid state Hall effect;
  (iv) Designed for gimbal mounting;

(e) Induction rate (tachometer) generators, synchronous and asynchronous, possessing any of the following characteristics:
  (i) A rated linearity of 0.5 per cent or less;
  (ii) Temperature-compensation or temperature-correction;
  (iii) Of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller;
  (iv) Employing solid state Hall effect;

(f) Servo motors (gear-head or plain) as follows:
  (i) Designed to operate from power sources of more than 300 cycles per second (**except** those designed to operate from power sources of over 300 cycles per second up to and not exceeding 400 cycles per second with a temperature range of from —10° Centigrade to +55° Centigrade);
  (ii) Designed to have a torque-to-inertia ratio of 10,000 radians per second per second or greater;
  (iii) Incorporating special features to secure internal damping;
  (iv) Of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller;
  (v) Employing solid state Hall effect;

(g) Potentiometers (and special instruments rated to have the same characteristics as potentiometers in (1) and (2) below, such as Vernistats), as follows:
  (1) Linear potentiometers having a constant resolution and a rated linearity of 0.1 per cent or less;
  (2) Non-linear potentiometers having a variable resolution and a rated conformity of:
    (i) 1 per cent or less when the resolution is inferior to that obtained with a linear potentiometer of the same type and of the same track length;
    (ii) 0.5 per cent or less when the resolution is better than or equal to that obtained with a linear potentiometer of the same type and of the same track length;
  (3) Designed for gimbal mounting;

**Note:** This sub-item does not embargo potentiometers using only switched elements.

(h) Direct current and alternating current torquers, i.e. torque motors specially designed for gyros and stabilized platforms;

(i) Electro-optical devices designed to monitor relative rotation of remote surfaces;

(j) Synchronous motors, as follows:
  (i) Of size 30 (3 inches in diameter) and smaller and having synchronous speeds in excess of 3,000 revolutions per minute;
  (ii) Designed to operate from power sources of more than 400 cycles per second;
  (iii) Designed to operate below —10° Centigrade or above +55° Centigrade;
  (iv) Of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller;

(k) Ball-and-disc or cylinder-and-ball mechanical integrators; mechanical ball resolvers;

(l) Analogue-to-digital and digital-to-analogue converters, as follows:
  (1) Electrical-input types possessing:
    (i) A peak conversion rate capability in excess of 50,000 complete conversions per second;
    (ii) An accuracy in excess of 1 part in more than 10,000 of full scale; or
    (iii) A figure of merit of $5 \times 10^6$ (derived from the number of complete conversions per second divided by the accuracy);
  (2) Mechanical input types (including but not limited to shaft position encoders and linear displacement encoders but excluding complex servo-follower systems) as follows:
    (i) Rotary types with an accuracy or maximum incremental accuracy better than ± 1 part in 10,000 of full scale or of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller;
    (ii) Linear displacement types having an accuracy of better than ±5 microns;
  (3) Employing solid state Hall effect;

(m) Semi-conductor Hall field probes, as follows:
  (i) Made of indium-arsenide-phosphide (In As P);
  (ii) Coated with ceramic or ferritic materials (e.g. special field probes such as tangential field probes, multipliers, modulators, recorder probes, etc.);
  (iii) With an open circuit sensitivity greater than
$$\frac{0.12 \text{ Volt}}{\text{Ampere} \times \text{Kilogauss}}$$
  NOTE: The slope of a straight line that passes through the point of origin and through the point $u_{20} : i_i$ at B=B n in the characteristic is defined as the open circuit sensitivity (where $u_{20}$=Hall voltage, open circuit; $i_i$=Control current; Bn=Rated value of applied magnetic control field).

(n) Specially designed parts, components, sub-assemblies and test equipment (including adapters, couplers, etc.) for the above.

**1570.** Thermoelectric materials and devices as follows:
(a) Thermoelectric materials with a maximum product of the figure of merit (Z) and the temperature (T in °Kelvin) in excess of 0.75;
(b) Junctions and combinations of junctions using any of the materials in (a) above;
(c) Heat absorbing and/or electrical power generating devices containing any of the junctions in (b) above;
(d) Other power generating devices which generate in excess of 10 watts per pound or of 500 watts per cubic foot of the devices' basic thermoelectric components;
(e) Specialised parts, components and sub-assemblies, not elsewhere specified, for the above devices.

**Notes:** 1. The figure of merit (Z) equals Seebeck coefficient squared divided by the product of electrical resistivity and thermal conductivity.

2. The weight and cubic measurements in (d) above are not intended to encompass the complete device but to include only the thermoelectric elements and assembly and the components for pumping calories. Other components, such as heating and/or cooling sources or containers, device frames or stands and control equipment are not to be included in the calculations.

**1571.** Magnetometers and specialized parts therefor, as follows:
(a) Fluxgate;
(b) Electron beam sensing;
(c) Paramagnetic;
(d) Nucleonic;
(e) Hall effect, except magnetometers which use general purpose Hall-field probes to measure magnetic fields greater than 1 Oersted using control current between 100 and 400 milliamperes.

**Note:** Paramagnetic, as used above, refers to the sensing of changes in magnetic field strength by measurement of the effects of such changes in the electron spin phenomena.

**1572.** Recording and/or reproducing equipment, not elsewhere specified, as follows:
(a) Those using magnetic techniques except those specifically designed for voice or music (such excluded equipment may contain one control channel);
(b) Those using electrothermal and/or electrostatic recording techniques employing electron beams, operating in a vacuum and/or employing other means to provide a charge pattern directly on the recording surface; specialised equipment for the read-out of material so recorded;
(c) Specialized parts, components and recording media for use with equipment described in sub-items (a) and (b) above.

**Note:** 1. The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export to the Sino-Soviet Bloc under sub-item (a) above of reasonable numbers of the equipments described below and of amounts of materials in sub-item (c) normal to the stated Bloc use for which the equipment was approved.

Equipment primarily designed for the recording and/or reproducing (read-out) of:
  (i) sinusoidal information on a continuous unidirectional basis and having an aggregate direct recording and/or reproducing bandwidth capability not exceeding 50 kilocycles per second with the tape running continuously at maximum rated speed, irrespective of the number of tracks;
  (ii) coded data having a maximum direct recording and/or reproducing bandwidth of less than 100 kilocycles per second with the tape running continuously at maximum rated speed, irrespective of the number of tracks, provided that the tape transport is not controlled by the read-in or read-out device or connected to the latter by means of a computer;

  *except* for equipment having one of the following characteristics:
  (1) Ruggedised;
  (2) Rated for continuous operation in ambient temperatures from below —10° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade;
  (3) Specially designed for underwater use;
  (4) A rated tape speed in excess of 60 inches per second;
  (5) A rated start and/or stop time of less than 50 milliseconds; or
  (6) Recording and/or reproducing heads of the rotary or floating types or which were designed for use in equipment with characteristics superior to those set forth in (i) and (ii) above; and

  *provided* (1) that the equipment was designed for and is primarily used in non-strategic applications and (2) that the specific shipments will be used in the Sino-Soviet Bloc for a specific installation which is primarily civilian in character and will not be used in relation to computers or to embargoed equipment or materials; and that the number, type and characteristics of such equipment are normal for the proposed use.

**Note:** 2. In sub-item (c) the term 'recording media' is intended to include all types and forms of specialised recording media employed in such recording techniques, including, but not limited to, tape, drums, discs and matrices.

**Note:** 3. Sub-item (b) of this definition is not intended to cover document copying equipment which employs electrothermal and/or electrostatic techniques to reproduce documents:

(i) on or by way of sensitised or sensitive media, with which the documents are in physical contact at the time of reproduction or
(ii) by utilizing a system wherein an image of the document is projected optically to modify the electrical charge distribution on a surface, whether this be the final copying material or an intermediate medium.

**1576.** Centrifugal testing apparatus or equipment possessing any of the following characteristics:
(a) Driven by a motor or motors having a total rated horsepower greater than 400 horsepower;
(b) Capable of carrying a payload of 250 pounds or more;
(c) Capable of exerting a centrifugal acceleration of 8 or more 'g' on a payload of 200 pounds or more.

**1579.** Ion microscopes having a resolving power better than 10 Angström units.

**1584.** Oscilloscopes and specialised parts therefor, as follows:
(a) Oscilloscopes possessing any of the following characteristics:
(i) An amplifier bandwidth greater than 20 megacycles per second for DC-coupled scopes or greater than 30 megacycles per second for AC-coupled scopes (defined as the band of frequencies over which the deflection on the cathode ray tube does not fall below 70.7 per cent of that at maximum point measured with a constant input voltage to the amplifier);
(ii) A time base shorter than 40 nanoseconds per centimetre, including calibrated magnified sweep factor;
(iii) Employing accelerating potentials in excess of 5,000 volts;
(iv) Containing or designed for the use of a cathode ray tube with three or more electron guns;
(v) Containing or designed for the use of:
(a) cathode ray memory tubes;
(b) cathode ray tubes with travelling wave or distributed deflection structure or incorporating other techniques to minimise mismatch of fast phenomena signals to the deflection structure;
(vi) Ruggedised to meet a military specification;
(vii) Rated for operation over an ambient temperature range of from below —25° Centigrade to above +55° Centigrade;
(viii) Incorporating a calibrated variable sweep delay with an incremental accuracy (measured at the 90 per cent delay point) of better than 3 per cent;
(ix) A rise time of less than 12 nanoseconds.

**Note:** Oscilloscopes covered **only** by (ii) and (iii) above are not embargoed provided:

(a) The oscilloscope sensitivity (in millivolts per centimetre) divided by the bandwidth in (megacycles per second) results in a figure of not less than 3 for DC oscilloscopes and not less than 2 for AC oscilloscopes, provided that the rated sensitivity is not less than 10 millivolts per centimetre for DC oscilloscopes or less than 5 millivolts per centimetre for AC oscilloscopes;

(b) The unit does not have a time base (including calibrated magnified sweep factor) shorter than 20 nanoseconds per centimetre or a time base accuracy of better than 3 per cent;

(c) The unit does not utilise an accelerating potential greater than 10 kilovolts.

(b) Specialised parts and accessories as follows:
Oscilloscope plug-in units and external amplifiers and pre-amplifiers which have a bandwidth greater than that defined in (a) (i) above or a quality factor better than that specified in paragraph (a) of the Note.
(c) Electronic devices for stroboscopic analysis of a signal (i.e., sampling devices), whether sub-assemblies or separate units, designed to be used in conjunction with an oscilloscope to permit the analysis of recurring phenomena, which increase the capabilities of an oscilloscope to permit measurements within the limits of equipment embargoed under sub-item (a) (i) above and/or to permit the achieving in an oscilloscope of a time-base of shorter than 40 nano-seconds per centimetre.

**1585.** Photographic equipment, as follows:
(a) High-speed cinema recording cameras employing:
(i) Film widths 35 millimetres or narrower and recording at rates exceeding 3,000 frames per second in the case of equipment using as the lighting source a steady light flow and 10,000 frames per second in the case of equipment using as the lighting source flash equipment connected to the unwinding system;
(ii) Film widths greater than 35 millimetres and recording at rates exceeding 64 frames per second;
(b) Other high-speed cameras capable of recording at rates in excess of 250,000 frames per second;
(c) Photographic micro-flash equipment capable of giving a flash of 1/100,000 second or shorter duration, at a minimum recurrence frequency of 200 flashes per second;
(d) Photographic systems specially designed for use in space vehicles;
(e) Streak cameras having writing speeds of 8 mm./microsecond and above capable of recording events which are not initiated by the camera mechanism.

NOTE: Streak cameras are cameras designed to record the intensity of a light source as a function of time by moving the image of the source along the film in a single direction.

**1587.** Quartz crystals (worked or unworked) and plates, radio grade only.

**Note:** This item covers all quartz crystals having piezo-electric qualities suitable for electronic applications irrespective of their grade, quality, dimensions, form or extent of working of such crystals, excluding the following quartz crystals:
(i) natural gem stones;
(ii) natural quartz of optical quality having undergone advanced processing so as to obtain the recognised physical characteristics for optical use, i.e. those having undergone, once the product's optical axis has been determined, the operations of roughing-down, blanking, setting (being worn down by the use of abrasives of gradually increasing fineness of grain) and final surface polishing so as to give the finished product, within very close tolerances, the curvature rays, dihedral angles, etc., ensuring the desired physical characteristics.

**1588.** Materials composed of crystals having spinel, hexagonal or garnet crystal structures, thin film devices; assemblies of the foregoing; devices containing them, not elsewhere specified; as follows:
(a) Monocrystals of ferrites and garnets, synthetic only;
(b) Single aperture forms possessing any of the following characteristics:
(i) Switching speed of 0.5 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at 40° Centigrade;
(ii) A maximum dimension less than 45 mils (1.14 millimetres);
(c) Multi-aperture forms with fewer than 10 apertures possessing any of the following characteristics:
(i) Switching speed of 1 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at 40° Centigrade;
(ii) A maximum dimension less than 100 mils (2.54 millimetres);
(d) Multi-aperture forms having 10 or more apertures;
(e) Thin film memory storage or switching devices;
(f) Electrical filters in which the coupling element makes use of the electromechanical properties of ferrites;
(g) Materials suitable for application in electromagnetic devices making use of the gyro-magnetic resonance phenomenon.

**1593.** Measuring, calibrating, counting, and time interval measuring equipment, whether or not incorporating frequency standards, having one or more of the following characteristics:
(a) (i) Consisting of, or containing, frequency measuring equipment or frequency standards designed for other than ground laboratory use with an accuracy better than 1 part in $10^7$;
(ii) Consisting of, or containing, ground laboratory frequency standards or frequency measuring equipment incorporating frequency standards with a stability over 24 hours of 1 part in $10^9$ or better;
(b) Designed for use at frequencies in excess of 1,000 megacycles per second;
(c) Designed to provide a multiplicity of alternative output frequencies controlled by a lesser number of piezo-electric crystals or by an internal or external frequency standard **except** equipment in which the output frequency is selected only by manual operation either on the equipment or on a remote control unit and:
(i) those forming multiples of a common control frequency;
(ii) those in which the output frequency is a multiple of a common frequency which is not less than one thousandth part of the oscillator frequency and is in steps of 1 kilocycle per second or greater.
(d) Counting equipment capable of resolving at normal input levels successive input signals with less than 0.1 microsecond time difference;
(e) Time interval measuring equipment containing counting equipment as specified in sub-item (d) above.

**1595.** Gravity meters (gravimeters) and specialised parts therefor, designed or modified for airborne or marine use.

## Group J

### Metal, Minerals and their Manufactures

*In this Group:*

Raw materials covers all materials from which the metal can be usefully extracted, i.e. ores, concentrates, matte, regulus, residues and dross (ashes); and

Unless provision to the contrary is made in particular items of the definition, the words metal and alloys cover all crude and semi-fabricated forms as follows:

*Crude forms:*

Anodes, balls, bars (including notched bars and wire bars), billets, blocks, blooms, brickets, cakes, cathodes, crystals, cubes, dice, grains, granules, ingots, lumps, pellets, pigs, powder, rondelles, shot, slabs, slugs, sponge, sticks:

*Semi-fabricated forms* (whether or not coated, plated, drilled or punched):

(i) Wrought or worked materials fabricated by rolling, drawing, extruding, forging, impact extruding, pressing, graining, atomizing and grinding, i.e. angles, channels, circles, discs, dust, flakes, foil and leaf, forgings, plates, powder, pressings and stampings, ribbons, rings, rods (including bare welding rods, wire rods and rolled wire), sections, shapes, sheets, strip, pipe and tube (including tube rounds, squares and hollows), drawn or extruded wire;

(ii) Cast material produced by casting in sand, die, metal, plaster or other types of moulds, including high pressure castings, sintered forms, and forms made by power metallurgy.

**1601.** Anti-friction bearings, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

(a) All ball and cylindrical roller bearings having an inner bore diameter of 10 millimetres or less and tolerances of ABEC 5, RBEC 5 (or equivalents) or better and either or both of the following characteristics:

(i) Made of special materials, i.e. with rings, balls or rollers made from any steel alloy or other material except the following: low-carbon steel; SAE-52100 high carbon chromium steel; SAE-4615 nickel molybdenum steel; or equivalents (Partial illustrative examples of special materials for this purpose are: high-speed tool steels; stainless steels; monels; beryllium);

(ii) Manufactured for use at normal operating temperatures over 150° Centigrade (302° Fahrenheit) either by use of special materials or by heat treatment;

(b) All ball and cylindrical roller bearings (exclusive of separable ball bearings and thrust ball bearings) having an inner bore diameter exceeding 10 millimetres and having tolerances of ABEC 7, RBEC 7 (or equivalents) or better and either or both of the characteristics in (a) (i) or (a) (ii) above;

(c) Bearing parts as follows:
Outer rings, inner rings, retainers, balls, rollers and sub-assemblies usable only for bearings covered by sub-items (a) and (b).

**1631.** Magnetic metals in any form possessing one or more of the following characteristics:

(a) Grain oriented sheet or strip of a thickness of 0.1 millimetre (0.004 inch) or less;

(b) Initial permeability 50,000 or over;

(c) Remanence 98 per cent or over of maximum flux for materials having magnetic permeability;

(d) A composition capable of an energy product greater than six times $10^6$ gauss-oersteds.

**1635.** Iron and steels, alloyed as follows:

(a) Containing 10 per cent or more molybdenum (but more than 5 per cent molybdenum in any alloys containing more than 14 per cent chromium);

(b) Containing 1.5 per cent or more niobium and/or tantalum; or

(c) Nickel bearing stabilised steels, not elsewhere specified, having a total of 38 per cent or more of alloying elements except such steels containing less than 0.4 per cent titanium or less than 0.8 per cent niobium-tantalum;

**Note:** For the purpose of calculating the 38 per cent cut-off, the maximum of the range specified for each element is to be taken. In the absence of a specified maximum for titanium or niobium-tantalum, the figure of 0.4 per cent shall be used to indicate the presence of titanium or 0.8 per cent for niobium-tantalum. The 38 per cent cut-off must not be exceeded to take account of manufacturing or other tolerances. Alloying elements means all constituents other than iron.

(d) Precipitation hardening steels, containing 4 per cent or more nickel.

See also Item 1649 for ferro-niobium and ferro-niobium-tantalum and Item 1670 for ferro-tantalum.

**1649.** Niobium (columbium), as follows:

(a) Raw materials;

(b) Ferro-niobium and ferro-niobium-tantalum;

(c) Metal and niobium-based alloys containing 50 per cent or more niobium or 60 per cent or more niobium-tantalum in combination;

(d) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (c) above.

**1654.** Magnesium base alloys having a content of 0.4 per cent or more of zirconium, or 1.5 per cent or more of thorium, or 1 per cent or more of rare earth metals (cerium mischmetal), as follows:

(a) Crude and semi-fabricated forms;

(b) Scrap forms.

**1658.** Molybdenum, as follows:

(a) Metal and molybdenum-based alloys containing 50 per cent or more molybdenum;

**Notes:** 1. Sub-item (a) does not cover clean wire of a diameter not exceeding 500 microns and which, after having been fully annealed, has an elongation factor not exceeding 5 per cent for diameters up to 200 microns and not exceeding 10 per cent for diameters of between 200 and 500 microns.

2. The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for the export of clean wire of a diameter not exceeding 1,000 microns and which, after having been fully annealed, has an elongation factor not exceeding 12 per cent.

(b) Tubing and platinum-clad tubing.

**1668.** Tungsten, as follows:

Tungsten metal and tungsten-based alloys in crude and semi-fabricated forms, not elsewhere specified, except:

(i) ferro-tungsten;

(ii) tungsten carbide;

(iii) tungsten powder;

(iv) crude and semi-fabricated pressed-sintered forms weighing less than 20 lb. or forms made therefrom except sheet with a width of 12 inches or more;

(v) wire made from pressed-sintered tungsten.

**1670.** Tantalum, as follows:

(a) Raw materials;

(b) Ferro-tantalum and ferro-tantalum-niobium;

(c) Metal and tantalum-based alloys containing 60 per cent or more tantalum or 60 per cent or more tantalum-niobium in combination;

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider licences for exports of tantalum in surgical forms.

(d) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (c) above;

(e) Seamless pipe and tubing.

**1671.** Titanium, as follows:

(a) Metal and titanium-based alloys containing 70 per cent or more titanium;

(b) Scrap forms of the metal and alloys covered under (a) above.

NOTE: The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences to export shipments, which are intended for and are appropriate to a specified civil use, of the following forms of unalloyed commercially pure titanium metal:

A. Raw titanium with a Brinell hardness number of 130 or greater;

B. Mill products as follows:

(1) Pipe and tubing, having a minimum yield strength of 45,000 p.s.i.*, with outside diameters and wall thicknesses within the following limits:

| *Nominal diameter in inches* | *Maximum wall thickness in inches* | *Nominal diameter in inches* | *Maximum wall thickness in inches* |
|---|---|---|---|
| $\frac{1}{8}$ | 0·068 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | 0·226 |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0·088 | 4 | 0·237 |
| $\frac{3}{8}$ | 0·091 | 5 | 0·258 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0·109 | 6 | 0·280 |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0·113 | 8 | 0·322 |
| 1 | 0·133 | 10 | 0·364 |
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ | 0·140 | 12 | 0·406 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ | 0·145 | 14 | 0·447 |
| 2 | 0·154 | 16 | 0·500 |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | 0·203 | 18 | 0·563 |
| 3 | 0·216 | | |

(2) Other mill products in forms and sizes suitable for accessory usage with pipe and tubing being shipped and having a minimum yield strength of 70,000 p.s.i.*

*Yield strength is to be measured at 0.2 per cent offset in a hot-worked (to 1,300° Fahrenheit (704° Centigrade) or higher) or an annealed (to 1,300° Fahrenheit (704° Centigrade or higher) condition.

**1673.** Artificial graphite having an apparent relative density of 1·90 or greater **except** non-pyrolytic graphite of density between 1·90 and 1·95 when compared to water at 60° Fahrenheit (15·5° Centigrade).

**Note:** This item is not intended to include electrical resistors, artificial loads for microwave applications, or cable waveguide terminations.

Plutonium, uranium and thorium. (See A.E.1.)
Zirconium. (See A.E.8.)
Beryllium. (See A.E.12.)
Lithium. (See A.E.35.)

## Group K

### Chemicals Metalloids and Petroleum products

**1701.** Primary explosives and priming compositions, as follows:

(a) Mercury fulminate, lead azide, lead styphnate, lead thiocyanate, tetrazine and diazodinitrophenol; primary explosives or priming compositions (mixtures) containing one or more of these chemicals;

(b) Sodium azide.

**1702.** Hydraulic fluids, as follows:

(a) Synthetic, having a viscosity of not more than 4,000 centistokes at —65° Fahrenheit (—54° Centigrade) and not less than 1·5 centistokes at +302° Fahrenheit (+150° Centigrade), or

(b) Which are or which contain as the principal ingredients petroleum (mineral) oils and which have a pour point of —30° Fahrenheit (—34° Centigrade) or lower and which are thermally stable at +700° Fahrenheit (+371° Centigrade).

**1715.** Boron, the following:

(a) Boron element, boron compounds and mixtures in which the boron-10 isotope comprises more than 20 per cent of the total boron content;

(b) Boron element (metal) all forms;

(c) Boron compounds and mixtures, excluding pharmaceutical specialties packaged for retail sale, the following:

(1) boron trichloride and its complexes; boron trifluoride and its complexes;
(2) fluoroboric acids, ammonium, potassium and sodium fluoroborates;
(3) boron carbide, hydrides and nitride;
(4) boric acid esters;
(5) alloys, compounds and mixtures containing 5 per cent or more of boron, free or combined, **except**
(i) boron minerals, crude or refined;
(ii) boric oxides,
(iii) boric acids;
(iv) inorganic borates;
(v) perborates;
(vi) fluoroborates other than those specified in sub-item (c) (2) above;
(vii) enamel and glass-making compositions or mixtures.

**1721.** Diethylene triamine.

**1744.** Pentaerythritol tetranitrate.

**1746.** Plastics substances and manufactures thereof, as follows:

(a) Polypyromellitimide;

(b) Polybenzimidazole.

**1754.** Fluoro carbon compounds and manufactures, not elsewhere specified, as follows:

(a) Monomers, homopolymers and co-polymers, as follows:

(1) Tetrafluoroethylene and polytetrafluoroethylene;
(2) Cholorotrifluorethylene and polychlorotrifluoroethylene;
(3) Polyvinylfluoride;
(4) Polyvinylidenefluoride;
(5) Polyperfluorobut-2-ene;
(6) Polychloropentafluorobutadiene;
(7) Co-polymer of tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene;
(8) Co-polymer of tetrafluoroethylene and chlorotrifluoroethylene;
(9) Co-polymer of chlorotrifluoroethylene and vinylidenefluoride;
(10) Co-polymer of chlorotrifluoroethylene and vinylfluoride;
(11) Co-polymer of chlorotrifluoroethylene and chloropentafluorobutadiene;
(12) Co-polymer of hexafluoropropylene and vinylidenefluoride;
(13) Polybromotrifluoroethylene;
(14) Co-polymer of bromotrifluoroethylene and chlorotrifluoroethylene;
(15) Dibromotetrafluoroethane;

(b) Manufactures made wholly of the materials in (a) above;

(c) Electric wire and cable coated with or insulated with any of the materials in (a) above.

**Note :** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences for individual shipments containing up to 50 kilogrammes of tetrafluoroethylene or polytetrafluoroethylene or 25 kilogrammes of chlorotrifluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene in any form, as well as for larger quantities in fabricated forms which can be shown to have no strategic applications.

**1755.** Silicone fluids and greases, as follows:

(a) Halogenated silicone fluids;

(b) Lubricating greases capable of operating at temperatures of 180° Centigrade or higher and having a drop point of 220° Centigrade or higher.

**1757.** Semi-conductor materials as follows:

(a) Silicon of a purity of 99·9 per cent or more;
(b) Monocrystalline gallium compounds in any form;
(c) Monocrystalline indium compounds in any form.

**Note:** Sub-items (b) and (c) above do not include electronic grades of monocrystalline materials, containing less than 1 per cent of either gallium or indium.

**1760.** Tantalum, niobium (columbium), and tantalum-niobium compounds.

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences to export pharmaceutical or cosmetic preparations containing less than 5 per cent tantalum.

**1763.** Continuous yarns, rovings and tapes consisting of monofilaments 12 microns or less in diameter for filament wound structures, which, after having been on a roll, have all of the following characteristics when measured at a temperature of 68° Fahrenheit (20° Centigrade) and at 65 per cent relative humidity:

(a) modulus of elasticity greater than 10·5 x $10^6$ p.s.i.;
(b) tensile strength to density ratio;

$$\text{(Tensile strength)} \times \frac{2{\cdot}55}{\text{specific gravity}}$$

greater than 300,000 p.s.i.

**Note:** The Export Licensing Branch will consider applications for licences to export fibres covered by this heading when

(a) the fibres are required for civilian use;
(b) the modulus of elasticity does not exceed 11 x $10^6$; or
(c) the tensile strength to density ratio as calculated in sub-item (b) above is not greater than 350,000 p.s.i.

**1770.** Any liquid fuel, including petroleum products having a gross calorific value of not less than 13,000 calories/grammes (23,400 British Thermal Units per pound) which contains high energy components or compounds.

**1781.** Synthetic lubricating oils and greases which contain as the principal ingredient:

(a) Esters of saturated aliphatic monohydric alcohols containing more than six carbon atoms with adipic or azelaic or sebacic acids;

(b) Esters of trimethylol propane or trimethylol ethane or pentaerythritol with saturated monobasic acids containing more than six carbon atoms;

(c) All fluoro-alcohol esters;

(d) All polyphenyl ethers containing more than 3 phenyl groups.

**Note:** Excepted from parts (a)-(d) above are:

Those oils and greases containing by weight either not less than 50 per cent of neutral castor oil; or not less than 5 per cent of neutral castor oil and not less than 50 per cent of castor oil and petroleum oil together.

Fuming nitric acid. (See M.L.8.)
Deuterium and compounds. (See A.E.5.)
Fluorine. (See A.E. 14.)
Chlorine trifluoride. (See A.E.15.)
Fluorinated hydrocarbons. (See A.E.17.)
Artificial graphite. (See A.E.34.)
Lithium compounds. (See A.E.35.)

## Group L

### Synthetic Rubber and Synthetic Film

**1801.** Synthetic rubber, the following:

(a) Alkyl polysulphide liquid polymers;

NOTE: The definition is intended to cover polymers which are in themselves liquid. Water dispersions, otherwise called latices, are not covered.

(b) Fluorinated silicone rubber and other fluorinated elastomeric material and such organic intermediates for their production as contain 10 per cent or more of combined fluorine;

(c) Polymeric products of butadiene, as follows:

(1) Carboxyl terminated polybutadiene;
(2) Mouldable co-polymers of butadiene and acrylic acid;
(3) Mouldable terpolymers of butadiene, acrylonitrile and acrylic acid or any of the homologues of acrylic acid.

**1920.** Synthetic film for dielectric use (condenser tissue) of 0·0015 in. (0·038 mm.) or less in thickness capable of being used for condensers covered by the definition of Item 1560, excluding polyester film with thickness greater than 0·001 in. (0·0254 mm.) and untensilized polyester film having a thickness from 0·0007 in. (0·018 mm.) up to 0·001 in. (0·0254 mm.) inclusive.

*The Board of Trade*

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A. L. MacManus, M.B.E., Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 3491. Telex 23164.)

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**Belfast**
The six counties of Northern Ireland.
J. J. Brown, 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 29428. Telex 74577.)

**Birmingham**
Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor and Staffordshire.
J. A. Bookless, Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham, 15. (Tel. Edgbaston 4375. Telex 33132.)

**Bradford**
The West and North West of the West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Barnsley, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).
C. C. Birch, M.B.E., Britannia House, Bridge Street, Bradford. (Tel. Bradford 25147. Telex 51161.)

**Bristol**
Counties of Gloucester, East of the Severn, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, and the Channel Islands.
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**Cardiff**
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A. C. Elston, St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff. (Tel. 26657. Telex 49284.)

**Edinburgh**
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A. E. Beedle, 108 George Street, Edinburgh, 2. (Tel. Caledonian 3004. Telex 72170.)

**Glasgow**
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W. A. Luxton, Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 30082. Telex 55232.)

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In the United States of America exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident representative for the United States and Canada.
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total of instalments owed to finance houses. This total does not include the amounts which have been discounted with finance houses. Included with finance houses are some manufacturers who finance credit sales of their own products.

Table 2 gives total credit transactions of finance houses and household goods shops combined. For further details see Economic Trends No. 95, September 1961. The figures were revised in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 17, 1962, in the light of more comprehensive information about deposits on household goods derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys. Returns from household goods shops for February 1964 covered five weeks, in order that dates for the standard periods of four, four and five weeks in each quarter, for which the bulk of shops report their figures, should be brought more into line with calendar months. The estimate of new credit extended for household goods in the first quarter 1964 consequently relates to 14 weeks, compared with 13 weeks in other quarters shown.

The repayment figures are derived from the new business and change in debt outstanding reported by contributors and thus necessarily include sums written off as irrecoverable and lump sum settlements of outstanding balances in addition to normal weekly, monthly or other periodical instalments.

Tables 1, 3 and 4 are based upon estimates derived from the Census of Distribution for 1957. The results of the 1961 Census of Distribution show that many cycle and radio shops are now classed as radio shops owing to a shift in the balance of their sales. Consequently, the category 'cycle shops, cycle and radio shops, perambulator shops', which was distinguished in Table 3 up to December 1962, is now combined with the radio and electrical goods shops pending the examination of the current kind of business of contributors which will be part of the re-basing of these monthly statistics on the Census for 1961.

The estimates in £'s million of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit during 1957, on which Table 3 is based, are: furniture and furnishings shops, 138·32; of which multiple retailers, 58·76 and independent retailers, 59·80; hardware, radio and electrical goods shops, electricity and gas showroms, cycle and perambulator shops, 153·92; of which radio and electrical goods, cycle and perambulator shops, 98·80; department stores (household goods departments), 22·36. Total, household goods shops, 314·60.

The estimates in £'s million of the amount of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended in 1957 by finance houses, on which Table 4 is based, are: private cars (new), 55·96 and (used), 122·36; commercial motor vehicles, 46·25; motor cycles, etc., 32·33; caravans, 7·03; farm equipment and tractors, 7·53; industrial and building plant and equipment, 17·02; household goods (including pedal cycles), 49·01; and all goods, 350·57.

**Table 2—Hire purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid**

£ million

| Period | New Credit Extended | | | Repayments | Change in Debt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For household goods | For other durable goods | Total | | |
| 1958 | 292 | 363 | 655 | 547 | +108 |
| 1959 | 394 | 523 | 917 | 624 | +293 |
| 1960 | 301 | 519 | 820 | 734 | + 86 |
| 1961 | 283 | 515 | 798 | 806 | — 8 |
| 1962 | 301 | 437 | 738 | 778 | — 40 |
| 1963 | 318 | 500 | 818 | 751 | + 67 |
| 1961 1st quarter | 64 | 136 | 200 | 201 | — 1 |
| 2nd quarter | 69 | 164 | 233 | 210 | + 23 |
| 3rd quarter | 72 | 126 | 198 | 202 | — 4 |
| 4th quarter | 78 | 89 | 167 | 193 | — 26 |
| 1962 1st quarter | 63 | 104 | 167 | 206 | — 39 |
| 2nd quarter | 69 | 128 | 197 | 198 | — 1 |
| 3rd quarter | 79 | 114 | 193 | 190 | + 3 |
| 4th quarter | 90 | 91 | 181 | 184 | — 3 |
| 1963 1st quarter | 66 | 102 | 168 | 181 | — 13 |
| 2nd quarter | 74 | 146 | 220 | 188 | + 32 |
| 3rd quarter | 83 | 133 | 216 | 188 | + 28 |
| 4th quarter | 95 | 119 | 214 | 194 | + 20 |
| 1964 1st quarter | 79(a) | 150 | 229 | 198 | + 31 |

(a) Fourteen weeks.

## New business of household goods shops

**Table 3—Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week**

Average of 1957 = 100

| | Year | Jan. | Feb. | March (a) | April | May | June (a) | July | Aug. | Sept. (a) | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. (a) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Furniture and Furnishings Shops: Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies) | 1962 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 100 | 105 | 104 | 115 | 108 | 113 | 124 | 131 | 140 |
| | 1963 | 93 | 87 | 94 | 105 | 114 | 102 | 121 | 110 | 122 | 128 | 140 | 148 |
| | 1964 | 106 | 104 (a) | 102 | 112 | | | | | | | | |
| of which: Multiple retailers (b) | 1962 | 103 | 100 | 94 | 102 | 106 | 114 | 126 | 115 | 118 | 131 | 139 | 151 |
| | 1963 | 101 | 96 | 98 | 114 | 120 | 115 | 132 | 117 | 130 | 140 | 147 | 161 |
| | 1964 | 112 | 114 (a) | 105 | 125 | | | | | | | | |
| Independent retailers | 1962 | 89 | 90 | 89 | 93 | 97 | 89 | 97 | 92 | 99 | 108 | 113 | 122 |
| | 1963 | 81 | 75 | 85 | 93 | 100 | 84 | 100 | 95 | 103 | 109 | 122 | 127 |
| | 1964 | 95 | 86 (a) | 88 | 90 | | | | | | | | |
| Hardware, Radio, Electrical Goods, Cycle and Perambulator Shops: Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies, gas and electricity showrooms) | 1962 | 89 | 89 | 93 | 88 | 98 | 116 | 118 | 112 | 116 | 120 | 127 | 136 |
| | 1963 | 97 | 97 | 102 | 96 | 112 | 119 | 118 | 118 | 128 | 129 | 135 | 140 |
| | 1964 | 108 | 107 (a) | 105 | 107 | | | | | | | | |
| of which (multiple and independent): Radio and electrical goods, cycle and perambulator shops | 1962 | 68 | 61 | 60 | 62 | 66 | 78 | 79 | 78 | 75 | 82 | 86 | 106 |
| | 1963 | 71 | 67 | 67 | 66 | 73 | 74 | 79 | 82 | 78 | 78 | 82 | 101 |
| | 1964 | 75 | 66 (a) | 64 | 70 | | | | | | | | |
| Department Stores: Household goods departments | 1962 | 142 | 114 | 111 | 117 | 120 | 121 | 148 | 122 | 134 | 153 | 160 | 155 |
| | 1963 | 138 | 109 | 111 | 116 | 129 | 112 | 155 | 119 | 134 | 158 | 172 | 162 |
| | 1964 | 152 | 118 (a) | 114 | 123 | | | | | | | | |
| Total, Household Goods Shops | 1962 | 97 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 103 | 111 | 119 | 111 | 116 | 124 | 131 | 139 |
| | 1963 | 98 | 93 | 99 | 101 | 114 | 111 | 122 | 114 | 126 | 131 | 140 | 145 |
| | 1964 | 110 | 107 (a) | 105 | 110 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Average of five weeks.
(b) Multiple retailers are defined as those having ten or more branches.

(*Continued on next page*)

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*HIRE PURCHASE BUSINESS IN APRIL, continued*

## New business of finance houses

**Table 4—Index numbers of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month**

Monthly average 1957 = 100

| | Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private cars – new | 1962 | 124 | 145 | 168 | 169 | 238 | 201 | 199 | 145 | 137 | 158 | 148 | 102 |
| | 1963 | 159 | 161 | 245 | 270 | 314 | 255 | 274 | 204 | 201 | 235 | 208 | 146 |
| | 1964 | 242 | 262 | 326 | 349 | | | | | | | | |
| Private cars – used | 1962 | 96 | 121 | 134 | 138 | 179 | 162 | 169 | 152 | 126 | 133 | 111 | 78 |
| | 1963 | 81 | 104 | 151 | 168 | 188 | 160 | 181 | 162 | 149 | 163 | 141 | 112 |
| | 1964 | 147 | 176 | 197 | 234 | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial motor vehicles – new and used | 1962 | 155 | 157 | 171 | 157 | 185 | 161 | 160 | 130 | 127 | 143 | 136 | 94 |
| | 1963 | 122 | 123 | 160 | 168 | 188 | 155 | 169 | 140 | 139 | 171 | 162 | 135 |
| | 1964 | 177 | 172 | 198 | 217 | | | | | | | | |
| Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used | 1962 | 43 | 64 | 78 | 82 | 106 | 95 | 96 | 82 | 68 | 66 | 51 | 33 |
| | 1963 | 30 | 40 | 72 | 87 | 102 | 88 | 97 | 94 | 73 | 71 | 57 | 40 |
| | 1964 | 47 | 67 | 72 | 88 | | | | | | | | |
| Caravans – new and used | 1962 | 95 | 127 | 172 | 175 | 222 | 205 | 217 | 198 | 160 | 153 | 115 | 76 |
| | 1963 | 74 | 98 | 178 | 242 | 235 | 216 | 231 | 209 | 177 | 173 | 136 | 93 |
| | 1964 | 112 | 145 | 195 | 238 | | | | | | | | |
| Farm equipment and tractors | 1962 | 93 | 105 | 143 | 110 | 112 | 116 | 141 | 151 | 139 | 153 | 126 | 75 |
| | 1963 | 90 | 86 | 134 | 139 | 143 | 119 | 162 | 179 | 170 | 166 | 153 | 114 |
| | 1964 | 155 | 122 | 152 | 192 | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial and building plant and equipment | 1962 | 254 | 300 | 337 | 266 | 302 | 254 | 286 | 212 | 216 | 235 | 209 | 181 |
| | 1963 | 233 | 217 | 312 | 295 | 329 | 276 | 339 | 260 | 264 | 313 | 312 | 263 |
| | 1964 | 366 | 386 | 380 | 469 | | | | | | | | |
| Household goods (*a*) | 1962 | 118 | 98 | 90 | 88 | 110 | 105 | 120 | 115 | 107 | 120 | 117 | 110 |
| | 1963 | 128 | 96 | 108 | 107 | 124 | 105 | 120 | 120 | 118 | 133 | 127 | 128 |
| | 1964 | 148 | 117 | 122 | 124 | | | | | | | | |
| All goods (including goods not shown above) | 1962 | 121 | 133 | 147 | 142 | 179 | 160 | 168 | 143 | 127 | 140 | 126 | 94 |
| | 1963 | 115 | 116 | 164 | 177 | 201 | 169 | 189 | 162 | 154 | 175 | 157 | 129 |
| | 1964 | 174 | 184 | 209 | 236 | | | | | | | | |

(*a*) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.


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# *Government surplus sales by auction*

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

| 1964 | Stores | Location | Auctioneers |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 24 . | Miscellaneous stores and equipment . . | No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford. | South & Stubbs (AFD1), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331). |

The above sale will include aircraft and airframe spares, aero engine spares, M.T. engines and spares of various manufacture, plant spares, caterpillar tracks, parachute canopies, nylon cord, metal containers, fire buckets and extinguishers, jet pipe cases, electric motors, engine trolleys, furniture, bleach, wooden cases and miscellaneous stores.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 25 . | Two T.2 hangars with land (4·895 acres) with planning permission for all storage purposes, to be sold in two lots. | Little Snoring Airfield, Norfolk . . . | Andrews & Dewing (AFD1), 6 Station Road' Wells-next-Sea, (Tel. 203). |
| June 26 . | The sale will include one T.2 hangar, 38 timber, Seco and Nissen huts, fuel tanks, underground cable and miscellaneous stores. | Royal Air Force Station, Duxford . . | Rowley Son & Royce (AFD1), The Market, Royston, Herts. (Tel. Royston 2112/3010). |
| July 23 . | 167 acres of land to be offered for sale by auction in 7 lots, including two T.2 hangars and other buildings, suitable for use as a storage depot. | Gamston Airfield, Retford, Notts. . . | Crampton, Sooby and Eastgate (AFD1), West Gate, Mansfield, Notts. (Tel. Mansfield 5717). |
| July 30 . | Miscellaneous stores and equipment . . | No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury. | Nock & Joseland (AFD1), Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053). |

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised dates of the sales on application to the Auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

| 1964 | Stores | Location | Auctioneers |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 18-19 . | Vehicles, machine tools and miscellaneous stores. | Ordnance Disposal Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. | Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447). |
| July 3 . | Clothing, textiles and miscellaneous stores including: | Command Ordnance Sub-Depot, Reed Hall, Colchester, Essex. | Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex. (Tel. 73171). |

Khaki greatcoats; B.D. blouses; khaki trousers; boots and shoes; steel helmets; camp and webbing equipment; ground sheets; suitcases; 165 carpets; 75 rolls of stair carpet; blankets; pillows; furniture; bedsteads; carpenters', engineers' and other tools; gravity rollers; soil testing apparatus; D.C. lighting set with 1 K.W. generator; extending ladders; scrap metals and other miscellaneous stores.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 16 . | Machine tools and miscellaneous stores . | Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray*). | Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel. 3081). |
| July 21-23 . | Vehicles, earthmoving, road making and lifting equipment, trailers, plant ancillaries and spares, motor cycles etc. | Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts. | Walker, Walton & Hanson, (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham .(Tel. 54272). |
| July 23 . | Plant, engineering and electrical stores, wireless and telephone spares. | Technical Stores, Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop . | Hall, Wateridge & Owen, (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081). |

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate Auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

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*His Excellency M. Bachir Boumaza, Minister of National Economy of the Government of Algeria, who was on a one-week visit to Britain as a guest of the Board of Trade, attended a luncheon in London on May 27 given by the Council for Middle East Trade at which the chairman of the Council, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Inchcape was host. (left to right): Sir Ferguson Crawford, M. Boumaza, Lord Inchcape and the Algerian Ambassador M. Laroussi Khelifa.*

## Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING TITLES and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

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## *Gold and convertible currency reserves*

H.M. TREASURY have announced that the gold and convertible currency reserves rose by £17 million to stand at £986 million on May 31.


# SIERRA LEONE TRADE JOURNAL

the only official trade journal for Sierra Leone. Published quarterly by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Publications Division) Freetown, on behalf of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, it contains illustrated features on Government and commercial industrial developments, trade statistics, import/export figures, returns of Companies, etc., etc. *Specimen copies with advertisement rates from:*

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# New Books

**Stamp Trading, A Study** by Conrad Jameson (67 pages. H.M. Stationery Office, 4s., by post 4s. 8d.). The author is an American research consultant engaged by the Consumer Council to make a study of the economic and sociological implications of trading stamps, and in this publication his findings are presented. The text is based in part on interviews' with actual consumers, seeking to establish the motives which lead shoppers to prefer one kind of retail service to another; and partly on an analysis and critique of the arguments advanced in numerous books, pamphlets and articles which have already been published on both sides of the Atlantic about this controversial subject – and of which Mr. Jameson supplies a bibliography, with commentary, at the end of his text. The various aspects of the question are argued from the point of view of consumer protection. The main theme that emerges is of a degree of confusion said, in the study, to be engendered by the present operating practices of trading stamp companies, rather than of any intrinsic harm or value in trading stamps themselves. The study concludes by setting out the Consumer Council's main proposals for reducing the suggested confusion; among them, that there should be an official registration of trading stamp companies, with security to provide indemnification of stamp savers in case of default, and that there should be a cash option for savers exchanging stamps, with certain other controls.

**Butchers' Shops; the Customers' View,** by Yvonne Trethewy and others (36 pages. 4s. from the Research Institute for Consumer Affairs, 27 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2). A pamphlet giving some consumers' views on butchers' shops, the meat they sell and several aspects of the way it is sold, such as display, hygiene, labelling and weighing. There are discussions on the controls designed to make sure that the customer gets the right quantity of meat, and on choosing meat according to its quality, tenderness, nutritional value and price. The contents of the pamphlet are largely based on three surveys conducted by the Research Institute for Consumer Affairs, the results of which were submitted to the Committee of Inquiry into Fatstock and Carcase Meat Marketing and Distribution (the Report of this Committee was noticed in this JOURNAL on February 28, 1964, page 459) as the evidence of the Consumers' Association.

**Music Trade Directory and Guide, 1964** (136 pages. Tofts & Woolf Publishers Ltd., 305 High Street, Ponders End, Enfield, Middlesex. 15s.) No specialized directory of the music industry in this country has appeared since the publication in 1955 of the 2nd edition of the *Directory of the British Music Industries*, which has been out of print for some time. This awkward gap has now been filled by the welcome appearance of a new directory, covering manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The contents comprise a list of music dealers arranged alphabetically by town; an index of trade names, with the names of the manufacturer or sole distributor; a buyer's guide section to the manufacturers and suppliers of all music equipment; and an alphabetical list of firms, with addresses and telephone numbers, to be used in conjunction with the two preceding sections. The publishers announce that they expect to publish a second edition in January 1966.

**A Survey of Political and Economic Affairs in France, 1959 – 1964.** Press and Information Service, French Embassy. (26 pages. Free from French Embassy, 58 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.) This booklet is the latest in a series on current affairs in France. Part I explains the role of the various governmental institutions. Part II deals with France's relationships with her overseas territories and the policy of decolonization under General de Gaulle. Part III is entitled 'Economy and Finance', and in addition to these subjects also covers construction, housing, social welfare, health, education and cultural matters. Defence and foreign policy are dealt with in Part IV. Some of the subjects mentioned briefly here appear as individual titles of other booklets published in the same series. The first one, for example, is on *French Economic Planning* and a more recent one is entitled *French Co-operation With Developing Countries*.

**Food and Trade; Today and Tomorrow** (34 pages. Free from the Food and Agricultural Information Center for European-American Trade, P.O. Box 1581, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.) A summary of statements made at the European-American symposium on Agricultural Trade held at Amsterdam in November 1963. The purpose of the symposium was to support the governmental discussions proceeding between the U.S.A. and the European nations on agricultural trade issues by means of informal, constructive, non-official discussions which would help to clarify issues for the public. The delegates from the 16 countries ranged from representatives of housewives' organizations to Ministers of Agriculture. Among the issues discussed were liberalization of trade, improved technology and consumer interests. A limited number of copies of the full proceedings are also still available, from the same source.

**Textiel Adresboek van de Nederlandse Textielindustrie en Groothandel.** 5th edition. (798 pages. 60s. from N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij Diligentia, 2-4-6 Roemer Visscherstraat, Amsterdam). A classified directory of the Netherlands textile industry and trade, with text and index in Dutch, with contents-list and section headings translated into English, French, German and Spanish. Apart from information about manufacturers and wholesalers there are lists of suppliers of raw materials, and details of spinning mills, the yarn processing industry, the non-woven cloth industry, the finishing industry and the ready-made clothing industry. Addresses of buying associations, importers and agents are given as well as a register containing data about organizations, institutions and trade journals.

**Weather and Man; the Role of Meteorology in Economic Development.** World Meteorological Organization. (80 pages. 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 10d., from H.M. Stationery Office and Government Bookshops). Describes briefly the meteorologist's contribution to the well-being of the community, and stresses the importance of obtaining meteorological advice at all stages of economic development and planning. Such diverse subjects as agriculture, industry and trade, insurance, transport, tourism, health, recreation and sport are dealt with in relation to weather and climate. Also included is a chapter describing the purpose and activities of the World Meteorological Organization.

# Parliamentary Answers

**Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry**

THURSDAY, JUNE 4

### Export of Reactors to Rumania

Mr. Edward Heath (Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development) was asked why British firms were denied opportunities by H.M. Government to tender for atomic energy plants to be supplied and erected in Rumania for electric power generation, in view of the fact that United States firms were now tendering for identical plants. In reply, Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade said that nuclear reactors were subject to the international embargo which was operated by the U.S. and others as well as by ourselves. The modification of the embargo to allow the export of reactors to Eastern area countries, subject to appropriate safeguards, merited consideration. Unless and until the export was agreed internationally no licence would be issued.

### Regional Study for Yorkshire

Asked whether he was yet in a position to make a statement about a regional study for Yorkshire, the Secretary of State replied: 'I have arranged for the necessary preliminary work to be put in hand on the assembly and collation of the basic factual material which will need to be taken into account in considering the future development of the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and adjacent areas. This will be done under the leadership of the Board of Trade's Regional Controller in Leeds working under the general direction of the Inter-departmental Steering Group on Regional Development which reports to me in London. A full scale study will follow in due course.'

MONDAY, JUNE 8

### Trade in steel with Canada

The Secretary of State was asked what was the United Kingdom tariff against steel imports from Canada; and what was the Canadian tariff against steel imports from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade, replied: 'Imports of steel from Canada into the United Kingdom are admitted duty-free provided that they qualify for Commonwealth preference. The Canadian tariff on steel varies from product to product. Their preferential rates, which apply to imports from the United Kingdom, are nil on items which in 1961 accounted for rather more than one-third of our exports of steel and range up to 17½ per cent on other items.'

TUESDAY, JUNE 9

### Export of bar-end steel

Asked why bar-ends of steel may not be exported from the United Kingdom, Mr. Edward Heath said that bar-ends of steel may be exported freely except in the following circumstances: when they are of certain special steels or less than £25 per ton in value, or scrap. The first of these restrictions is strategic, the others are to conserve essential raw materials for the steel industry.

### The Rootes Group

A statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the acquisition of shares in the Rootes Group by Chryslers is in *Hansard* of June 8 (Cols. 36 to 41).

## Exhibitions and Fairs

# *British Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow achieves its object*

BY R. Q. BRAITHWAITE, BRITISH EMBASSY, MOSCOW

IN RECENT years the Soviet Government has devoted a considerable amount of attention, and a growing proportion of the budget, to raising the output of agriculture. The rapid development of agriculture and the chemical industry are now priority objectives for the Soviet economic planners, and this has been reflected in the number of top-level meetings held in recent months to discuss the financial and organizational problems involved. In December, 1963, the Party approved an ambitious seven-year programme for raising the production of mineral fertilizers and plant protection chemicals. A party meeting in February 1964 was devoted solely to discussing problems of agricultural organization and research. And in April a commission of some of the most important men in the country was set up to consider a memorandum by Mr. Khrushchev calling for the mass production of eggs, poultry and pigmeat by industrial methods.

The timing of the British Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow has thus been particularly fortunate. The idea of holding such an exhibition was put forward several years ago, and in Spring 1963 a Co-ordinating and Planning Committee was set up consisting of Mr. Francis Appleyard, Major D. Gibson-Watt, Mr. Rudy Sternberg, Air Vice-Marshal F. L. Hopps, and Captain John Rayner. As Mr. Soames, the Minister of Agriculture, told the large and distinguished audience present when he opened the exhibition on May 18, this was the first time that the British agricultural industry had staged a full-scale exhibition abroad, and the first time that a single foreign country had organized such an exhibition in Moscow. Mr. Soames emphasized that the main purpose of the Exhibition was commercial; but he was sure that it would also result in a useful exchange of ideas and a further strengthening of relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain. Mr. Kosygin, the First Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr. Volovchenko, the Soviet Minister of Agriculture, echoed these sentiments in their own speeches: the Soviet Union had plenty to offer; but it was prepared to learn as well, and would be glad to profit from the experience of British agriculture.

The Exhibition itself was held on an attractive site in the middle of the large permanent exhibition ground in Moscow. In the main pavilion and on the open-air sites some 65 exhibitors showed a wide range of agricultural machinery and agricultural chemicals, as well as products for livestock breeding, feeding and rearing, worth some £200,000 in all; while seven breeds of cattle, nine of sheep, five of pigs, and over 600 birds – the whole worth about £60,000 – were on show in the separate animal pavilions. Interest in the Exhibition was intense, and the coverage in the Soviet Press was unusually wide. Mr. Khrushchev spent several hours at the Exhibition, which, he said, produced an excellent impression. He added that he saw great opportunities for increasing Anglo-Soviet trade on a mutually advantageous basis. Most of the senior Soviet Ministers concerned with economic affairs, including Mr. Mikoyan, also visited the Exhibition. And there were hosts of other visitors from all over the country – directors of research institutes, managers of state and collective farms, technical experts and specialists of all kinds. Delegations and groups also came to the Exhibition from Rumania, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and African and Asian countries. The visitors took a keen interest in the technical characteristics of the exhibits – though some of them found the performance figures hard to believe, especially for livestock production – and exhibitors said that they had rarely had to answer such searching questions as those put to them at their stands or at the lectures they gave during the period of the Exhibition.

There is thus no doubt that the Exhibition achieved its first object of getting across to the Soviet authorities and people the high standards and achievements of British agriculture. It has also opened up several interesting

*Mr. Khrushchev inspects exhibits on the C.A.V. Ltd. stand which included the 'DPA' distributor diesel injector pump at the recent successful British Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow.*

**Details of the amendments and additions to the classified lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions are to be found on page 1301.**

commercial possibilities, in particular for agricultural chemicals, the poultry and pig-meat industries and the associated feedstuffs and processing machinery. The Soviet authorities had agreed in advance to buy most of the livestock and many of the machines exhibited. More deals were done on the stands, and some encouraging inquiries were received from several of the visiting foreign delegations. But substantial Soviet orders are unlikely to be placed as a result of the Exhibition until the Soviet specialists have had time to evaluate the masses of new information they have acquired and the official trading organizations which alone are entitled to conduct commercial negotiations with foreign suppliers have decided how much they can spend on agricultural equipment, chemicals and stock from Britain, and have drawn up a list of priorities. At this point firms whose name figures high on the Soviet shopping list can hope to receive definite inquiries. This may not happen until some months after the end of the Exhibition. In the meantime, those exhibitors who believe that their products attracted genuine interest would be well advised to reinforce the effect they made in Moscow and keep their names to the fore by continuing to correspond with the contacts they made there; and in particular, where possible and appropriate, by putting concrete and detailed proposals to the relevant trading organizations. These are 'Traktoro-export' for agricultural machinery; 'Prodintorg' for livestock; 'Technopromimport' for food processing equipment; 'Exportkhleb' for feedstuffs; and 'Soyuzkhimexport' for agricultural chemicals. The address of all these organizations is Smolenskaya Ploshchad 32/34, Moscow G-200.

*This Pak-O-Matic poultry giblet wrapping machine, built by Gordon Johnson-Stephens of Gloucester, was among the exhibits at the British Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow. Second from right is Mr. Roger J. Stephens, the company's managing director, who is talking to Mr. Christopher Soames, Minister of Agriculture (extreme left) and a party of Russian visitors. The machine can wrap up to 4,800 sets of giblets per hour.*

## *Dusseldorf British Week an outstanding event of 1964*

'The Dusseldorf British Week was a tremendous success' said Sir William McFadzean, chairman of the Export Council for Europe at a London press conference on June 2. 'Without and doubt, my colleagues and I feel that it will be recognized as being the outstanding Anglo-German event of 1964'. Sir William added ' I am convinced that we have made a major breakthrough in the consumer goods market in West Germany'.

It was reported that over 300,000 visitors saw the Ideal Home exhibit, and top sellers included food stuffs, confectionery, jam and marmalade, men's suitings, Tricel goods, ready-made suits, women's underwear, children's clothes, furniture, power tools and lawn mowers.

Agreement was reached at a meeting on May 26 between British and German National Chamber of Commerce organizations in Dusseldorf that practical steps will be taken by the two bodies to improve the trading climate between the UK and Germany, and internationally. The importance attached to this meeting by both sides was demonstrated by the fact that the discussions were led by the two presidents of the Chambers of Commerce.

## *60 British firms display at Poznan fair*

SOME SIXTY British firms are participating at the 33rd Poznan International Fair, which opened on June 7 until June 21. The British Pavilion, which has been organized by the Board of Trade, is one of the biggest of the National pavilions, and occupies a net exhibition area of some 50,000 sq. ft. British firms are showing mainly industrial goods, including mechanical handling machinery, cranes, chemical plant, electrical instruments, electrical generating plant and distribution equipment as well as data-processing equipment and motor cars.

## *Record British participation at Interstoff, Frankfurt*

'THIS WAS A RECORD British participation in Interstoff in every respect', said a representative of the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee at the end of the 11th International clothing textile exhibition (Interstoff) which took place from May 26 – 29, in Frankfurt am Main. Thirty-six British clothing textile manufacturers and exporters – the largest number at Interstoff so far – displayed with great success their latest range of fabrics intended for the spring/summer season 1965. Similar to the practice at previous Interstoff exhibitions, the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee, in collaboration with the Board of Trade, arranged a group display of British clothing textiles, in which twenty firms participated – 16 British firms exhibited independently. In addition to the individual exhibition stands the TPCC had organised an attractively decorated information stand on which sample lengths of material were displayed on behalf of a further 26 British manufacturers. The high number of serious business inquiries received at the information stand from trade visitors from Germany and many parts of the world kept the staff extremely busy from the first to the last day of the exhibition.

The fabrics displayed by the British exhibitors were well regarded by German and other overseas trade buyers who examined the wide variety of different materials and designs that was being offered with close interest. Buyers were particularly attracted by materials with novel designs and modern finishes, suitable mainly for ladies' wear for next year's spring and summer season, and it was again demonstrated that the leading position of the British textile industry, particularly in the sector of man-made fibre and mixture fabrics, is being well maintained. Most of the British exhibitors have now participated in Interstoff on several occasions and it was confirmed by nearly all of them that they will come again in the future. They consider it to be one of the most important international textile exhibitions on the continent.

There was a notable increase in the total number of exhibitors compared with the corresponding Interstoff exhibition last year. Of the 358 exhibitors 131 were German firms and 227 firms came from 15 other countries, mainly European. The increase in participation obliged the organizers of Interstoff to expand the total exhibition area by using an additional Hall, thereby bringing space up to some 25,000 square metres. When the exhibition closed after four day's duration, the organizers announced that 11,550 trade buyers, including 4,257 visitors from about 40 European and overseas countries, had attended the event. The United States had for the first time at Interstoff a joint exhibition stand on which US manufacturers displayed mainly printed cottons and man-made fibre fabrics.

Many of the British exhibitors reported that a considerable number, if not the majority, of the trade inquiries or orders they had received during Interstoff came from non-German buyers, business inquiries from EFTA countries were particularly strong. This confirms that Interstoff has developed into a truly international clothing textile exhibition which is indeed worthy of the attention of the British textile industry.

## International Research-Film Conference to be held in Britain

SOME 200 scientists and film-makers are expected to attend the annual conference of the International Scientific Film Association's Research-Film Section, which is to be held for the first time in this country.

The main sessions of the conference took place in The Glazebrook Hall at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, on June 11 and 12. They will be followed by meetings in London on June 13 and 14.

Further details can be obtained from The Scientific Film Association, 55a, Welbeck Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 0758).

# British caravans success at Gothenburg Fair

FROM R. W. BAILEY, H.M. CONSUL-GENERAL, GOTHENBURG.

THIS YEAR'S Swedish Trade Fair was opened on May 15 (until May 24) by the Swedish Minister of Communications, Mr. Gosta Skoglund. There were 1,545 exhibitors in all and the fair was attended by 155,096 visitors. Foreign exhibitors were substantially more numerous over Swedish: 1,093 from 35 different countries as against 452 Swedish. There were 26 national stands, the Commonwealth being represented by the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Cyprus.

For the second year in succession the display of British caravans organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the National Caravan Council has proved an outstanding success. Under this arrangement, 37 caravans, produced by 10 British manufacturers, were on show in the open immediately inside the main entrance. Three other British caravan companies were also showing separately. At last year's fair, orders were taken for £200,000 worth of caravans.

Total British sales in Sweden in 1963 amounted to 1,772 caravans with a value of about £500,000 – more than double the previous year's sales. Orders received so far this year by one agent alone representing a number of British caravan manufacturers already total 1,000 caravans with a value of over £250,000. So it is clear that the caravan industry, taking full advantage of the facilities offered by a fair such as this, will this year again materially increase its sales to Sweden. Some 26 other British firms were represented. These showed mainly household and gardening equipment and machinery.

West Germany had more exhibits than any other country, with separate stands representing not only various national organizations but also a number of German cities and districts. No fewer than 96 German firms showed a wide range of products, either directly, or through their Swedish agents. Of the other foreign exhibitors, Italy took a block site of over 20,000 sq. ft., double the area of their successful venture last year. The Turkish pavilion was large and well set out, and a film showing exotic Oriental dancers attracted quite a crowd. East Germany and other Iron Curtain countries were all represented, with heavy machinery as their main feature.

The Gothenburg Harbour Authority had on display a diorama of the new BP refinery which it is planned to build on Hising Island, as well as diagrams of the new bridge and tunnel which will facilitate communications with the suburban areas on Hisingen.

Gothenburg is a natural centre for Scandinavia, being about equidistant from Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen. EFTA preferences are now beginning to offer British producers a significant price advantage over their continental competitors and it is to be hoped that next year British firms will appear or be represented on such a scale as to have a real impact on a market which offers great scope for increased trade.

*The entrance to the exhibition which displayed for the second year in succession a selection of British caravans which was organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the National Caravan Council.*

## 10th anniversary of Birmingham Building Centre

AT A LUNCHEON on May 28 to mark the tenth anniversary of the Engineering and Building Centre in Birmingham, Mr. A. G. Banks, the president of the Centre's Council, traced the origins of the organization back to 1861, when the Birmingham Iron Exchange was formed in order to facilitate business between the merchants of Birmingham. In 1954 the Engineering Centre was opened in the old Exchange Building and in 1962 the Building Centre was added and the combined organization occupied the present premises, which offer 30,000 sq. ft. of net exhibition space.

In the ten years the number of exhibitors has increased from 200 to 600 and the exhibits are seen by some 110,000 visitors each year, the majority of whom are technicians, engineering designers, architects, surveyors and students. Nearly 2,000 inquiries about British products and sources of supply are handled each month by the Centre's staff and a lecture hall and cinema facilities are available. The Centre receives visits from overseas trade missions, from ministers and officials of foreign governments and from leading businessmen from many countries.

Apart from arranging special feature exhibitions, the Centre has, on its own account or in conjunction with the Board of Trade, arranged displays of products of British engineering and other companies in a number of overseas trade fairs and exhibitions, including Vienna, Hanover, Brussels, Toronto, Lisbon, Poznan, New York, Brno, Stockholm, Zurich and Barcelona.

Inquiries about the organization should be addressed to the Director, The Engineering and Building Centre, Broad Street, Birmingham 1. (Tel. Midland 1914).

## U.S. apparel fabrics on show

A NEW RANGE of pile fur fabrics with a sleek 'hide look' developed after years of research were among the many features of the exhibition of Apparel Fabrics from America which opened at the United States Trade Center, London, on June 2. Eleven of America's leading textile manufacturers representing several hundred mills brought their newest lines to the exhibition, which continued until June 6.

This was the second display in Britain by the United States Textile Industry. It stemmed directly from the success of the first exhibition staged at the United States Trade Center last year which attracted considerable attention, and more than 700 orders, from the British trade. Emphasis in the exhibition was on 1965 lines of spring and summer-weight fabrics for women's and children's wear and shirtings. Sportswear, suitings and work-clothes fabrics of cotton and synthetic fibres were also featured.

## Merseyside's industries on show

AN EXHIBITION entitled 'Industry Advances' will be held at the Pier Head, Liverpool, from June 15 to 27. The object of the exhibition – organized by the Liverpool Corporation – is to project the role played by industrial Merseyside in the economic life of the nation. A wide variety of local industry will be featured by over fifty firms who have booked space at the exhibition; only manufacturing processes used or products made on Merseyside will be featured. The exhibition will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., except Sunday, June 21.

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IN THE ENGINEERING CALENDAR

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# UK success at Pirmasens' footwear and leather fair

*Mr. D. MacFarlane (left), H.M. Consul-General, Frankfurt, at a British exhibitor's stand at the Pirmasens' leather and machinery fair.*

THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL footwear, leather and machinery fair was held from May 23 to 28 at Pirmasens, the centre of the West German Shoe Industry. From very modest beginnings 14 years ago this fair has now developed into the most important European event of its kind and is held every third year, at which this year 435 firms participated, of which 110 were from foreign countries. Most were housed in light, functional prefabricated halls erected on the 20,000 square metre fair grounds, with the exception of footwear sewing machines which were exhibited in the original permanent hall. The fair was visited by an estimated total of 60,000 trade visitors from all parts of the world, and included a party of 120 members of the British Boot and Shoe Institution, the professional and educational organization of the United Kingdom boot and shoe industry.

Pirmasens is a small country town in a not very accessible position in the Rhineland-Palatinate. Its shoe industry dates back to the time of Frederick the Great, when one of his generals, the Duke of Hesse-Darmstadn, retired there, and settled old soldiers and their families in the town. When the duke died these men found themselves without a Paymaster, and they took to making shoes from ex-military stores of leather. This footwear found its way on to markets all over Europe.

The centre of gravity of the fair was the display of machinery. One German firm's exhibit weighed seventy tons. Nevertheless, a large number of the 60,000 estimated visitors to the fair were attracted by the splendid show of leather of every description, quality and design.

The United Kingdom had the largest foreign participation, amounting to 22 firms from most branches of the leather and shoe industries. Twelve member firms of the British Leather Federation, old hands at the Pirmasens event, exhibited for the first time on a well-designed and effective group stand, organized in collaboration with the Board of Trade. Some of these firms have more than doubled their export turnover to Germany in the last few years, in spite of the heavy German customs barriers and the fierce


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Ghana is rapidly developing into a commercial centre for West Africa. It will pay to exhibit your products at the Ghana International Trade Fair, Accra, 3-21 February 1965.

For detailed information please contact MINISTRY OF TRADE P.O. BOX M. 47 ACCRA GHANA


## EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The C.O.I. are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office:

NORTHERN: Mr. J. White Shand, Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 28543 – Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. T. J. Hunt, 42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2. (Leeds 30474 – Telex 55119).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, Walton House, Granby Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46221 – Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. Cambridge 58951 – Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. A. E. Hunt, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2345 – Telex 22737/8).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Government Building No. 3, Whiteknights, Reading. (Reading 61122. Telex 84126 – "for C.O.I.").

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, 61/63 Queens Road, Bristol, 8. (Bristol 293761/2 – Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. R. Dean, Windsor House, Temple Row, Birmingham, 2. (Central 7234/9 – Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Coronation House, 1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 2286 – Telex 66199).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Edinburgh Waverley 8501).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Government Information Service, Stormont, Belfast. (Belfast 63210).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, 42 Park Place, Cardiff. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327).

competition from within and without the European Economic Community. Exhibitors on the group stand made good use of this opportunity for the renewal of personal contacts with their German agents and buyers and were generally pleased with the results of their participation, as were the UK exhibitors who had independent stands. One UK manufacturer of machinery for rationalizing shoe-making exhibits regularly on a systematic basis at this and similar trade fairs in other countries in Europe and the US. He is now in the position of being sought out by prospective agents. He receives inquiries from all quarters, including the Iron Curtain countries.

Hides for shoes produced in South Germany probably have the highest reputation for quality in Europe. Even so, and in spite of a customs barrier of approximately twenty per cent around this coveted market, British leather, above all the specialized types, is finding successful outlets in Germany. At present this means tight margins, careful specialization in design and quality, but the foundation is there, and the British leather industry can be confident that it will eventually reap its reward for its overseas initiative.

## *41 UK firms at Luxembourg Fair*

THE SIXTEENTH Luxembourg International Trade Fair was opened this year on May 28 in the presence of the Hereditary Grand Duke Jean and his wife, Princess Josephine Charlotte, sister of King Baudouin of Belgium. Britain participated for the first time with an official stand, and the other nations also participating were the United States, Belgium, the Federal German Republic, Italy, Austria and the Soviet Union. There were 1,686 exhibitors from 37 countries occupying an area of 45,000 square metres. The leading countries represented were the Federal Republic of Germany with 609 firms exhibiting, Luxembourg 296, Belgium 233, and France 229. Forty-one British firms participated, as compared with 37 last year. Had all demands for participation been satisfied, another 40,000 square metres of floor space would have been required, but there is no room for expansion of the present premises.

The main exhibits were household appliances, furniture, radio and television, ceramics, glass and china, carpets, silver ware, sport and camping equipment, construction materials, foodstuffs and wines and spirits.

The British information stand was erected by the Central Office of Information for the Board of Trade and was manned by members of the staff of the British Embassy in Luxembourg and of the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Brussels. As well as colour panels displaying Britain's tourist attractions, in particular those connected with the Shakespeare quatercentenary celebrations, various aspects of Britain's industries were illustrated with emphasis on those which figure predominantly amongst Britain's exports to Luxembourg. On May 29 a reception was held at the Embassy at which Mr. John Wraight, the Commercial Counsellor, was host, and this was followed by a luncheon at the Fair Restaurant given by the Council of the British Chamber of Commerce for Belgium and Luxembourg. After the luncheon Mr. G. W. Aldington, HM Ambassador, accompanied by Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, the president, and other members of the British Chamber of Commerce, made an official tour of the Fair escorted by the Director. The closing day of the Fair was June 8.

## INDEX INQUIRIES

***Inquiries about the detailed contents of the* Journal *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Sullivan 3400, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the Journal.***

## CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

| | Date last published | Date next published |
|---|---|---|
| *Europe* . . . | *June* 5 | *Sep.* 4 |
| *United Kingdom* . | *May* 1 | *Aug.* 7 |
| *Outside Europe* . | *April* 3 | *July* 3 |

*Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.*

*No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists ,and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.*

*The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*1. *(Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2791, *Germany and Scandinavia;* 2783, *France, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Spain, Portugal, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey, Middle East and West Africa;* 2792 *United Kingdom and Rest of the World) will be glad to answer general inquires, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of cost and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.*

* *indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† *indicates fair which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

### Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 5, May 1 and April 3 respectively.

### EUROPE

**Additions:**

MUNICH: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MEASURING INSTRUMENTS AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS – (Electronica) October 21-28, 1964.

* Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11, Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951).

PARIS: SALON DE LA NAVIGATION DE PLAISANCE – January 7–17, 1965.

* Apply, Syndicat National des Constructeurs et Negociants en Material de Navigation de Plaisance, 149, Rue Saint Honore, Paris 1.

BRUSSELS: INTERNATIONAL GARDEN SHOW – February 27 – March 7, 1965.

* Apply, Commissaire Général, The Garden Information Centre, 14 Rue Duquesnoy, Brussels, 1.

MILAN: INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR – April 14-25, 1965.

* Apply, Dr. V. Schiazzano, Italian Chamber of Commerce for Great Britain and Commonwealth, 31 Old Burlington Street, W.1. (Tel. Regent 2441).

UTRECHT: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR FOR MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS FOR CHEMICAL, FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES (Machevo) – October 13-20, 1965.

* Apply, Exhibitions Consultants Ltd., 11, Manchester Square, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951).

### UNITED KINGDOM

**Addition:**

BIRMINGHAM: BIRMINGHAM BOAT AND HOLIDAY SHOW – February 12-27, 1965. At Bingley Hall.

* Apply, Birmingham Boat Shows Ltd., 167 Garrison Lane, Small Heath, Birmingham 9, (Tel. Victoria (Birmingham) 3539).

### OUTSIDE EUROPE

**Addition:**

NEW YORK: INTERNATIONAL TOY AND TRADE FAIR – March 7-12, 1965. At Hilton Hotel.

* Apply, International Trade Shows, 545, Fifth Avenue, New York 17, NY.

## IEA exhibition's impact on industry and commerce

'THIS IS THE FIFTH and by far the largest of the series of International Instruments, Electronics and Automation Exhibitions, which started in 1957. It is something more than just an exhibition: it emphasises the tremendous impact of electronics, instrumentation and control techniques not only on industry and commerce but also on human affairs.' This was said by Mr. L. S. Yoxall, chairman of the exhibition committee, at the opening at Olympia, London of the IEA show on May 25.

This year, of the 700 exhibitors at Olympia, 148 came from some 20 overseas countries; and the indication was that visitors from abroad – expected to be some 10,000 – would break all previous records. This was not surprising, for exhibitors brought to Olympia equipment ranging from costly control gear and research apparatus to almost invisible miniature components to a total value of at least £20 million. The industry is now exporting – according to statistics issued by the industry – at the rate of almost £1 million a day. The latest British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association report shows that the industry produced more than £1,800 million-worth of equipment last year and that exports reached a record of £360 million.

The exhibition can perhaps be best summed up in the words of Mr. Yoxall, who said: 'What I consider of major importance is that the exhibition may well be a milestone in the history of industry – the opening of a new era of world productivity, the beginning, in fact, of a new relationship between man and his labour. That is certainly what the full development of automation will mean. The techniques that you see demonstrated here are already changing the face of world economy and – what is more important – they herald a new approach to human working conditions and to the whole broad circumstances of living. The engineering and economic aspects of the machines and instruments you see here can, to some extent, be assessed. But they penetrate more deeply than that into our lives.

'Research into health problems, into the very formula of life itself, into teaching, travel, entertainment, even into our mental states, is able to progress only by the development of more sophisticated equipment. There is no industry and almost no human activity that is not directly influenced by the developments that you will see around you. We ourselves – the scientists, inventors, engineers and salesmen – recognize the rising tempo of the techniques we are developing.'

## BRITISH OVERSEAS FAIRS LTD.

*British Overseas Fairs Ltd., the branch of F.B.I. which organizes British participation in exhibitions in various parts of the world, in consultation with the Board of Trade, is at* 21 *Tothill Street, London, S.W.*1. *(Tel. Abbey* 6376).

## Overseas Trade and Exports

# *Scope for British investment in Pakistan*

THE FEDERATION of British Industries have published an investment survey prepared by a mission which spent three weeks in Pakistan earlier this year studying the economic situation. The mission was led by Mr. F. J. E. Tearle, managing director, Associated Electrical Industries (Overseas) Ltd., and consisted of Mr. D. M. Balfour, director, Balfour Beatty & Co. Ltd., Mr. E. N. Griffith, chairman, Harold Rotavator Co. Ltd., Mr. R. Pyott, technical consultant, The Mirrlees Watson Co. Ltd., Mr. E. Stein, consultant, The Distillers Co. Ltd., and Mr. W. W. Russell, Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd.

The mission have reported that taking all circumstances into consideration the climate for investment in Pakistan – a vast potential market – is favourable in spite of the size of the problems facing the country. They recommend that the British investor should take a fresh look at the possibilities. Investors in other countries are beginning to establish themselves in Pakistan and if they do so at a faster rate, and in a more aggressive manner, than British manufacturers, the present leading British investment position in Pakistan, and our trade with her, will both suffer.

The following extracts have been taken from the survey, which is available, price £1 from Federation of British Industries, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

The economy of Pakistan is both planned and protected. In this respect Pakistan is following policies of expansion and industrialization similar to those adopted by other developing countries, particularly those faced with a population explosion. The distribution of the available foreign exchange is controlled in an attempt to ensure its most advantageous use, and the fact that locally produced goods save some of this precious foreign exchange (although they may well be more expensive than similar imported goods) is felt to justify a wide measure of protection for new industries.

It is as well to emphasize at the outset that the Government is obliged by direct means to control the economy; any company considering investment in Pakistan must be quite clear about it. On the other hand, the Government seeks to exercise control in an undoctrinaire and realistic fashion. It has declared its firm support for the free enterprise system; it is only involved in industrial undertakings in cases where private capital, for one reason or another, is not forthcoming; and it is its policy when acting through organizations such as the Industrial Development Corporations to sell its interest in individual projects, when the latter have become viable.

The Government has also framed its regulations on private foreign investment with the express purpose of encouraging it. Guarantees provide for 'fair and just compensation' in the currency of the country of origin of capital, should any project be nationalized for reasons of, say, national security. Foreign capital invested in approved industries after September 1, 1954, may be repatriated at any time to the extent of the original investment and current profits may be transferred to the country of origin of the capital without any restriction. Profits reinvested in approved projects may be treated as investment as regards repatriation, as may also appreciation of capital investment. Tax holidays are accorded to new investment for periods of from four to eight years, according to its location. Royalties are tax-free and remittable.

Foreign collaboration with private Pakistani capital, as well as participation in semi-public projects sponsored by the Industrial Development Corporations, is the form of investment which is most likely to be welcome. No rules are laid down as to the level of local equity participation in joint ventures; it is accepted that a foreign investor may have control of his investment and a 60 per cent foreign holding is often considered acceptable. Each individual case, however, is considered on its merits. The foreign investor may be permitted to set up a wholly-owned company, but he is primarily sought as a partner for local interests, whom he may assist to his own and their advantage with finance, equipment and technical and managerial know-how; the know-how may often be more important than the money. Detailed arrangements have to be approved in each instance by the Investment Promotion Wing, which is a Department of the Ministry of Industries and Natural Resources.

New foreign investment is welcome in any sphere of activity except commerce and the manufacture of unsophisticated products. Water, power, irrigation and railways are already under public ownership. Generally speaking, the sections of industry in which foreign investment is encouraged are those where the product is sophisticated and where its local manufacture will earn or save foreign exchange. It is this latter element that is particularly important: any application that will help to ease the foreign exchange situation is sure of a sympathetic hearing. The Investment Promotion Wing publishes Industrial Investment Schedules from time to time, which indicate the sectors in which investment is considered desirable, and its level, but applications for investment in sectors not included in the Schedules will be entertained if a good enough case is made out. Here, as elsewhere, the official approach is flexible.

These provisions compare favourably with regulations in force in some other Commonwealth countries. The Pakistanis take pride in the fact that the free enterprise system flourishes within the framework of a controlled economy and gives scope to individual initiative.

We would not wish in any degree to invalidate these observations by repeating (as we feel it only fair to do) that the conditions in which a private company is obliged to operate in Pakistan are not the same as those found in a fully developed capitalist system. There is an appreciable amount of what one official succinctly described as 'goading and guiding' and there are difficulties and frustration which cannot be glossed over. Such discouraging factors as exist, however, are generally rooted in Pakistan's genuine shortage of foreign exchange.

Although new investments are granted tax holidays, the level of taxation in Pakistan is high. The 1963 Budget imposed a new wealth tax on private firms (which include many British firms which are subsidiaries of holding companies) and a company tax at a higher rate on such firms. The wealth tax is at present not severe but its introduction may give rise to fears of future higher taxation of net assets. Certain industries – notably in the petroleum refining and distribution field – are subject to arbitrary restrictions on dividends.

The most disturbing feature is the difficulty encountered by many firms in securing sufficient import licences for materials, components and spares to keep their factories in full production. Shortage of sterling and dependence on tied aid can lead, for instance, to a firm needing to import British components or materials being issued with a licence to import from other sources, which may well be unable to supply what is required. Government policies aimed at stimulating competition may also cause difficulties: if further manufacturing units are set up, firms already established may be unable to acquire the import licences they need or be refused permission to expand their capacity.

In discussing the role of British industry in Pakistan's development the mission made these points among others:

(a) Britain still holds the largest foreign stake in the country. This valuable position, however, is threatened by ignorance of the facts and by the greater interest (whether real or apparent) in break-

*(Continued at foot of next page)*

## TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

### Aid for India

A MEETING of the consortium of Governments and institutions interested in development of assistance to India was held in Washington on May 26 under the chairmanship of the World Bank.

At the meeting the members discussed aid for India during 1964/65, the fourth year of India's third Five-Year Plan, and agreed to commit $1,028 million (£367 million) during the period, of which the United Kingdom's share is $84 million (£30 million). Approximately half of the aid pledged is expected to take the form of non-project aid which could be used to finance imports required for the maintenance of the Indian economy.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2278).

### *China and USSR*

THE TRADE PROTOCOL for 1964 between China and the Soviet Union was signed in Peking on May 13.

China is to supply the Soviet Union with non-ferrous metal and non-ferrous ores, frozen and canned pork, frozen mutton, egg products, apples, oranges, wool, woollen and silk fabrics, sewed goods, knitwear, industrial chemicals and other goods. The Soviet Union is to supply China with metal cutting machine tools, tractors, 11-18 passenger air-liners, trucks, machinery and accessories, instruments ferrous and non-ferrous metals, petroleum products, timber, industrial chemicals, soap and other goods.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2226), quoting reference CRE 4216G.

### *West Germany and Turkey*

UNDER THE TERMS of two financial agreements signed in Bonn on May 29, 1964, West German financial aid to Turkey in the current year will amount to DM 160 million. Of this amount approximately DM 48 million represents the cost of a moratorium on interest payments to the Federal Republic; DM 42 million will be used to cover purchases in West Germany under the 1964 import programme and the balance of about DM 70 million to meet the cost of specific projects which are being carried out under the Turkish five-year development plan.

**Scope for investment in Pakistan,** *continued*

ing new ground that is being shown by foreign competitors.

(b) Pakistan is a market for those with long vision, willing to work with local interests and to provide training and technical and managerial assistance, as well as direct financial participation. Indeed, technical assistance, inexpensive and mutually profitable, may often be the most useful form of partnership.

(c) We have not attempted to belittle the difficulties that the private industrialist encounters in Pakistan. We nevertheless believe that the circumstances warrant a bolder and more aggressive attitude on the part of the British investor; a foot must be got in the door before it is too late. Charges of sluggishness and indifference may be true or false; what matters is that the charges are being made and will only be refuted by action.

(d) It is particularly important to respond to all inquiries with the utmost speed and vigour. Companies might in some cases act in consortium. When a representative is sent, he should be a top-level man from head office, and in subsequent reconnaissance the market, its conditions, difficulties and frustrations, deserve thorough study.

### *British commercial representatives overseas*

**Australia**

Mr. L. A. C. Newns, at present the British Trade Commissioner at Singapore, has been appointed British Trade Commissioner at Adelaide and will take up his appointment in July. He will succeed Mr. M. E. Browne who is being transferred to Jamaica.

**Jamaica**

Mr. M. E. Browne, formerly British Trade Commissioner at Adelaide, has been appointed Principal British Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner in Jamaica. He will take up his appointment in July in succession to Mr. J. N. McKelvie, who was recently transferred to Calcutta.

### Telex service to New Delhi opened

THE GENERAL Post Office have announced that a Telex Service between London and New Delhi was opened on May 28. The new service had been planned to begin next month. But, following the death of Mr. Nehru, it was anticipated that the service would be needed for extra traffic between Britain and India and it was opened ahead of schedule.

Hours of service are: Monday to Friday, 0700 - 2100 hrs. GMT; Saturday, 0700 - 1300 GMT; Sunday, no service.

Charges are: £3 for calls of up to three minutes and £1 for each additional minute.

### UK-Jamaica Telex service opened

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE announce that a Telex service between Jamaica and the United Kingdom was opened on June 1. The new service is routed by transatlantic cable from London to Montreal, overland from Montreal to Florida, and by cable from Florida to Jamaica.

The service is continuous and charges are £3 for calls of up to three minutes, and £1 for each additional minute.

A FINANCIAL SERVICE FOR EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS TRADING WITH THE COMMON MARKET AND EFTA COUNTRIES

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# plane talk . . .

Export Director — *. . . yes, our Home Sales Director recommended it. He's a real fire eater and likes its positive approach to marketing. Our problems in South America have local peculiarities of course, but the principles of sound marketing and effective selling are the same the world over.*

Fellow Passenger — **Isn't it published by the Tack Organisation?**

*That's right the largest sales and management training organisation in the world, operating in 17 countries and, of course, they're manufacturers with years of practical experience.*

**Should know what they're talking about, then!**

*Certainly! And they get the best outside contributors too, as the magazine is quite independent.*

**Do they run special export articles?**

*In every issue . . . but almost everything in it is of value to us, especially with the competition we're up against.*

**Well, I've been in this game more years than I care to remember, but I'll certainly send for a copy.**

*You should, I see the June issue has this major article on Export Finance . . .*

Plane talk, good sense . . . TACK, The Marketing Magazine for Management is available to all, monthly by subscription. Recent export articles include the control of agents, overcoming language and translation problems, documentation, and setting up an overseas subsidiary. There is a complimentary copy of the June issue of TACK waiting for all concerned with sales and marketing, at home as well as overseas. Simply fill in the coupon and mail it to:

**Tack Publications Ltd., 1-5 Longmoore Street, LONDON, S.W.1.**

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# Information for exporters

**Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.**

**The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H 35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.**

## Calls for tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.*

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk*.*

### AUSTRALIA

**Distance-Measuring Equipment** for Department of Civil Aviation, Melbourne. August 18. E.S.B. 16843/64.
**Electronic Digital Computing System** for Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide. July 27. E.S.B. 16818/64.*
**Fork Lift Trucks** for Victorian Railways. June 24. E.S.B. 16851/64.*
**Pumping Station Equipment** for Mackay City Council. July 13. E.S.B. 16846/64.
**Reconstruction Project** for Carpentaria Shire Council. June 25. E.S.B. 16882/64.
**Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne:**
**Exchange Maintenance Tools.** August 6. E.S.B. 16844/64.*
**Semi-Conductor Devices.** August 13. E.S.B. 16845/64.*
**Telephones.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 15937/64.*

### BOLIVIA

**Canning Plant, Refrigeration Plant** for Bolivian Development Corporation. (Further Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 15295/64.

### BURMA

**Building Materials** for YMCA Building Fund Campaign Rangoon. June 30. E.S.B. 16064/64.*
**People's Stores Corporation:**
**Fertilisers.** June 25. E.S.B. 16837/64.*
**Man-made Fibres.** July 6. E.S.B. 16880/64.*
**Printing Ink.** June 30. E.S.B. 16841/64.*
**Nylon Yarn.** June 29. E.S.B. 16847/64.*
**Tinplate.** June 30. E.S.B. 16848/64.*
**Aluminium.** June 30. E.S.B. 16849/64.*
**Man-made Fibre Yarns.** July 3. E.S.B. 16850/64.*

### CEYLON

**Anaesthetic Apparatus** for Ministry of Health and Housing. August 25. E.S.B. 16536/64.*
**Air Conditioning Plant** for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. July 28. E.S.B. 16540/64.*
**Caustic Recovery Plant** for National Textile Corporation. August 20. E.S.B. 16541/64.*
**Strawboards** for Government Stores Department, Colombo. (Further Information.) July 28. E.S.B. 15517/64.*
**Vehicles: Fork Lift Truck** for Ceylon Plywoods Corporation. August 20, E.S.B. 16801/64.*

### ECUADOR

**Hospital Equipment** for National Welfare Institute. June 30. E.S.B. 23871/61.*

### EGYPT

**Buses** for Purchase and Stores Department, General Egyptian Organization for Inland Transport, Cairo (UAR). July 6 E.S.B. 16399/64.*

### ETHIOPIA

**Hydroelectric Station Lighting and Power Supply Equipment: Telecommunication and Load Dispatch Equipment** for Electric Light and Power Authority. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 16558/64.

### FORMOSA

**Central Trust of China:**
**Electrical Equipment.** June 30. E.S.B. 16899/64.*
**Steel Pipe.** July 6. E.S.B. 16900/64.*
**Chemicals.** July 16. E.S.B. 17042/64.*
**Nylon Filament Yarn.** June 29. E.S.B. 17043/64.*
**Boiler Tube and Plate.** June 30. E.S.B. 17044/64.*
**Tetra-Ethyl Lead.** June 30. E.S.B. 17047/64.*
**Air Compressor and Accessories.** July 15. E.S.B. 17048/64.*
**Gas Analyzer.** June 29. E.S.B. 17049/64.*
**Steel Pipes: Oxygen Breathing Apparatus.** June 26. E.S.B. 16897/64.*
**Transmitter-Receiver Equipment.** June 24. E.S.B. 16389/64.*
**Steel Plate.** July 6. E.S.B. 17021/64.*
**Ellipitcal Heads.** July 17. E.S.B. 17022/64.*
**Steel Valves.** July 7. E.S.B. 17023/64.*
**Nylon Filter Cloth.** July 6. E.S.B. 17024/64.*
**Lubrication Device.** June 30. E.S.B. 16898/64.*
**Fork Lift Trucks.** June 29. E.S.B. 17026/64.*
**Autoclave.** July 3. E.S.B. 17030/64.*
**Pipe and Fittings.** June 29. E.S.B. 17064/64.*
**Forklift Trucks.** June 26. E.S.B. 16509/64.*

### GREECE

**Packing and Bottling Machinery: Formulating Unit** for Agricultural Bank of Greece. July 14. E.S.B. 16589/64.*
**Ministry of Trade:**
**Cement Mixers.** (Further Information.) July 2 E.S.B. 13047/64.*
**Lead.** July 9. E.S.B. 16590/64.*
**Measuring Instruments: Tape Recorder.** June 25. E.S.B. 16836/64.*
**Tabulating Cards.** July 14. E.S.B. 16591/64.*

### INDIA

**Cableway with Operating Gear** for Rana, Pratap, Sagar and Kota Dam Project. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 4279/64.
**Control Centres** for Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Bombay. July 1. E.S.B. 16830/64.
**Dam Equipment** for Construction Circle, Andhra Pradesh State. July 6. E.S.B. 14927/64.*
**Dam and Weir Construction** for Government of Maharashtra. July 7. E.S.B. 16831/64.
**Dam Gates** for Public Works Department, Srisailam Project. August 29. E.S.B. 16577/64.
**G.I. Unions** for Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. June 25. E.S.B. 16528/64.*
**Machine Tools** for Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. August 18. E.S.B. 16576/64.
**Power Line Carrier Equipment** for Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board. Closing date postponed to July 6. E.S.B. 3742/64.*
**Pumping Sets** for Madras State Electricity Board. Closing date postponed to June 24. E.S.B. 14656/64.*
**Steel Railway Materials** for Ministry of Railways, New Delhi. July 10. E.S.B. 16529/64.
**Procurement Circle, Talwara Township:**
**Hydraulic Jack.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15282/64.*
**Pumps.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 15283/64.*
**Farakka Barrage Project:**
**Floating Crane.** June 25. E.S.B. 17002/64.
**Pile Driving Frame.** June 25. E.S.B. 17004/64.
**Floating Crane.** June 25. E.S.B. 17001/64.
**Pile Driving Machine.** June 25. E.S.B. 17003/64.
**Pile Driving Frame.** June 25. E.S.B. 17005/64.
**Lock Gates.** August 25. E.S.B. 16518/64.*
**Atomic Energy Establishment:**
**Hydraulic Press.** June 24. E.S.B. 16580/64.
**Exhaust Fans.** June 26. E.S.B. 16393/64.
**Wire Drawing Dyes.** June 26. E.S.B. 16394/64.
**Steel Pipes.** July 6. E.S.B. 16395/64.
**Pumps.** June 23. E.S.B. 16582/64.*
**Lamp Fixtures and Accessories.** June 26. E.S.B. 16392/64.
**Steel Flats.** June 24. E.S.B. 16358/64.*
**Flowmeter System.** June 29. E.S.B. 16360/64.*
**Microscope.** June 30. E.S.B. 16361/64.*

### IRAN

**Cable** for Tehran Electricity Authority. July 14. E.S.B. 16563/64.*
**Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus** for Ministry of PTT. July 11. E.S.B. 16828/64.*
**Iranian State Railways:**
**Cast-Iron Ingots.** August 22. E.S.B. 16562/64.*
**Babbit Metal.** August 25. E.S.B. 16822/64.*
**Metals.** August 12. E.S.B. 16823/64.*

### IRAQ

**Bedding** for Ministry of Health. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15990/64.*
**Drum Closures (Adapters)** for Government Oil Refineries. June 30. E.S.B. 16817/64.
**Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:**
**Channel Brackets.** June 30. E.S.B. 16808/64.
**Channel Brackets.** June 30. E.S.B. 16809/64.
**Ministry of Finance:**
**Drugs and Pharmaceuticals.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 14260/64.*
**Dried Plasma.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15991/64.*
**Iraqi Ports Administration:**
**Aerial Fuses.** June 25. E.S.B. 16810/64.
**Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15987/64.*
**Electric Fans.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15988/64.*
**Timber.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15989/64.*
**Blackout Equipment.** July 2. E.S.B. 16806/64.
**Ministry of Defence:**
**Shoe Lasts; Clicking Press Knives.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 12461/64.*
**Spare Parts for Tractors.** July 19. E.S.B. 16816/64.*

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912/4 KINGSBURY ROAD, ERDINGTON.
ERDINGTON 7321/3.

**Spare Parts for Crane.** July 19. E.S.B. 16811/64.*
**Vehicle Spare Parts.** July 19. E.S.B. 16812/64.*
**Vehicle Spare Parts.** July 19. E.S.B. 16813/64.*
**Vehicle Spare Parts.** July 19. E.S.B. 16814/64.*
**Vehicle Spare Parts.** July 19. E.S.B. 16815/64.*

## IRISH REPUBLIC

**Cork County Council:**
**Pumping Plant.** July 25. E.S.B. 16869/64.
**Water and Sterilization Plant.** July 25. E.S.B. 16868/64.

## JORDAN

**Circuit Breakers** for Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Ltd. June 30. E.S.B. 16827/64.*
**Water Project** for Taffileh Municipality. June 30. E.S.B. 16826/64.

## KUWAIT

**Kuwait Oil Company Ltd.:**
**Protective Clothing.** June 28. E.S.B. 16567/64.*
**Timber.** June 28. E.S.B. 16568/64.*

## LEBANON

**Lebanese Electricity Authority:**
**Thermal Power Station Equipment.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 33844/62.*
**Sub-Station Equipment.** (Advance Information.) June 24. E.S.B. 16522/64.*

## MALAGASY REPUBLIC

**Meat Traffic Advisory Organization** for Bureau of Industrial Development. (Prequalification Information.) Tender documents in French available. Apply by June 30. E.S.B. 16754/64.*

## MALAYSIA

**Public Utilities Board, Water Department, Singapore:**
**Hydrated Lime.** July 14. E.S.B. 16866/64.*
**Water Valves.** July 28. E.S.B. 16867/64.*

## MOZAMBIQUE

**Public Works Department:**
**Bridge Construction.** August 9. E.S.B. 16513/64.
**Highway Construction.** August 21. E.S.B. 16557/64.
**Water Supply Scheme.** June 23. E.S.B. 16556/64.

## THE NETHERLANDS

**Civil Engineering Project** for Directorate of Waterways, Utrecht. June 30. E.S.B. 16824/64.

## NEW ZEALAND

**Steel Chain and Shackles** for Auckland Harbour Board. June 30. E.S.B. 16571/64.*
**Transformer Bank** for New Zealand Electricity Department. July 21. E.S.B. 17009/64.*
**Ministry of Works:**
**Cloth.** July 10. E.S.B. 17006/64.*
**Terry Towels.** July 3. E.S.B. 17007/64.*
**Dunedin City Corporation:**
**Cable.** July 22. E.S.B. 16545/64.*
**Transformers.** July 31. E.S.B. 16857/64.*
**General Post Office:**
**Brass Padlocks.** July 9. E.S.B. 17008/64.*
**Telecommunications Equipment.** July 8. E.S.B. 17012/64.*
**Telecommunication Equipment.** July 8. E.S.B. 17013/64.*
**Tractor.** July 1. E.S.B. 16519/64.*
**Wire.** July 2. E.S.B. 16829/64.*

## PAKISTAN

**Telegraph and Telephone Department, Karachi:**
**Air Conditioning Equipment.** June 30. E.S.B. 16543/64.*
**Air Conditioning Equipment.** June 30. E.S.B. 16544/64.*
**Air Conditioning Equipment.** July 4. E.S.B. 16834/64.*
**Air Conditioning Equipment.** July 4. E.S.B. 16833/64.*

## SOUTH AFRICA

**Sawbenches (Tilting Arbor)** for Cape Provincial Tender Board. June 26. E.S.B. 16570/64.*
**State Tender Board:**
**Aerial Masts.** June 30. E.S.B. 16600/64.*
**Battery Boxes.** June 24. E.S.B. 16852/64.*
**Connection Boxes.** June 24. E.S.B. 16853/64.*
**Transvaal Tender Board, Pretoria:**
**Processing Unit for X-Ray Film.** July 3. E.S.B. 16599/64.*
**Magnus Canner.** July 3. E.S.B. 16595/64.*
**X-Ray Equipment.** July 3. E.S.B. 16597/64.*
**X-Ray Equipment.** July 3. E.S.B. 16598/64.*
**Tractors.** July 3. E.S.B. 17014/64.*

## SOUTH VIETNAM

**Refrigerators** for Central Purchasing Authority. June 24. E.S.B. 16820/64.*

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA

**Stainless Steel Tableware** for Government Central Stores (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15922/64.*
**Traffic Signal Controllers** for City Engineers Department, Salisbury. July 28. E.S.B. 16594/64.*
**Electricity Supply Commission, Salisbury:**
**Insulators and Accessories.** July 2. E.S.B. 16550/64.*
**Insulators and Accessories.** July 2. E.S.B. 16551/64.*
**Conductors and Accessories.** July 9. E.S.B. 16552/64.*

## SPAIN

**Ministry of Public Works:**
**Study of Fishing Ports.** (Further Information.) July 15. E.S.B. 12292/64.
**Sounding Equipment.** July 3. E.S.B. 16569/64.

## SUDAN

**Drilling Equipment (Rock Bits)** for Land use and Rural Water development Department. July 20. E.S.B. 16884/64
**Water Tankers; Tractors** for Ministry of Works. June 27. E.S.B. 16889/64.*
**Wire** for Department of Posts and Telegraphs. July 14. E. S. B. 16895/64.*
**Sudan Railways:**
**Lubricating Oil.** June 30. E.S.B. 16890/64.*
**Railway Wheel Tyres.** July 1. E.S.B. 16892/64.*
**Goods Sheds.** July 7. E.S.B. 16891/64.*

## SYRIA

**Tractor Assembly Plant** for General Organization for Industrial Projects. July 30. E.S.B. 16535/64.

## TUNISIA

**Tea** for Office du Commerce de la Tunisie. June 26. Tender documents in French available. E.S.B. 16802/64.*

## TURKEY

**Anchors** for Turkish Maritime Bank. June 23. E.S.B. 16553/64.*
**Cement Plant Machinery and Equipment for Cement** Industry Corporation. September 16. E.S.B. 16825/64.*
**Sub-Station Equipment** for The Ankara Electricity, Gas and Bus Administration. July 1. E.S.B. 16883/64.*

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**Foodstuffs** for United Nations Organization. July 8. E.S.B. 17015/64.*
**Transformer** for U.S. Army Engineer District, Tulsa. June 24. E.S.B. 17040/64.*

## URUGUAY

**Aeroplanes and Spare Parts** for State Air Line (P.L.U.N.A.). August 20. Tender documents in Spanish available. E.S.B. 17052/64.*
**Films** for The Electoral Court. July 6. Tender documents in Spanish available. E.S.B. 17051/64.*

## UPPER VOLTA REPUBLIC

**Hospital Construction Materials** for Direction des Travaux Publics. Tender documents now available in French. August 20. E.S.B. 17010/64.*

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# Agency and export opportunities, market reports, etc.

*Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.*

**Australia**
Inquiry for building materials and products. (E.S.B. 15023/64.)
Inquiry for fancy goods; giftware; novelties. (E.S.B. 16453/64.)

**Belgium**
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 16711/64.)
Inquiry for engineering products. (E.S.B. 16974/64.)

**Canada**
Agency inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 16750/64.)
Agency inquiry for power tools; paint prefabricated buildings; steel products; welding equipment. (E.S.B. 16465/64.)
Agency inquiry for industrial supplies; pipes and tubes; ropes and twines; sanitary-ware; tools. (E.S.B. 16258/64.)
Agency inquiry for industrial consumable products. (E.S.B. 16621/64.)
Inquiry for acoustical roofing tiles. (E.S.B. 16271/64.)
Inquiry for variable speed drives. (E.S.B. 16134/64.)
Inquiry for copper tubing; steel pipe; seamless welded fittings and flanges. (E.S.B. 16662/64.)
Inquiry for furnishing accessories; housewares. (E.S.B. 16154/64.)

**Colombia**
Inquiry for hand tools; hardware; metals; pipes; tools. (E.S.B. 14415/64.)

**Cuba/Sweden**
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 114/G.)

**Denmark**
Agency inquiry for silica gel. (E.S.B. 16624/64.)
Inquiry for trays. (E.S.B. 16777/64.)

**Fiji**
Agency inquiry for shoes. (E.S.B. 16256/64.)
Inquiry for boiler. (E.S.B. 16672/64.)
Inquiry for light shades; lamps. (E.S.B. 16493/64.)

**Finland**
Agency inquiry for dress materials. (E.S.B. 15832/64.)
Agency inquiry for synthetic phenol. (E.S.B. 16043/64.)
Agency inquiry for foundry raw materials. (E.S.B. 16718/64.)

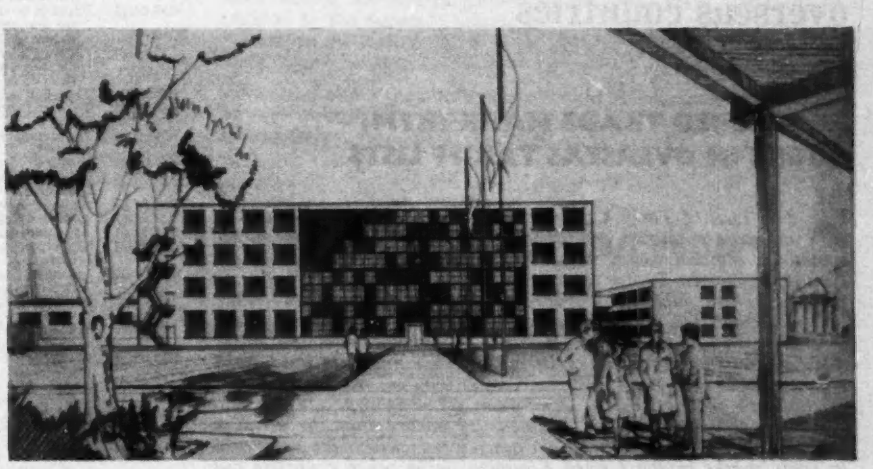
**Formosa**
Agency inquiry for cranes; marine diesel engines. (E.S.B. 16782/64.)
Inquiry for textile plant. (E.S.B. 16151/64.)
Inquiry for transistor radio kits. (E.S.B. 36205/63.)

**France**
Agency inquiry for electrical domestic equipment. (E.S.B. 16483/64.)
Agency inquiry for plastics and paper packaging. (E.S.B. 16439/64.)
Agency inquiry for insulating materials; metals. (E.S.B. 7975/63.)
Agency inquiry for floor coverings. (E.S.B. 16491/64.)
Inquiry for plastics articles. (E.S.B. 13123/64.)
Inquiry for industrial cocks. (E.S.B. 16126/64.)
Inquiry for fashion jewellery; household linen; women's sportswear. (E.S.B. 16955/64.)
Inquiry for dye. (E.S.B. 16731/64.)

**Ghana**
Inquiry for cardboard cartons; wrapping paper. (E.S.B. 8254/64.)
Inquiry for highway crash barriers; guard rails. (E.S.B. 16129/64.)

**Greece**
Agency inquiry for surgical equipment; electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 12191/64.)
Agency inquiry for abrasives; piano hinges; steel tubes; titanium. (E.S.B. 14552/64.)
Market report on insecticides, pesticides, fungicides, etc. (E.S.B. 13605/64.)

**Hong Kong**
Inquiry for department store goods. (E.S.B. 16270/64.)



*An artist's impression of the MCPA plant supplied by Wycon Services Ltd., to v/o Techmashimport, which is now under construction at Ufa in the USSR. The plant, which is one of the world's largest for the manufacture of MCPA hormone weed killer, is due for completion later this year and full scale operation in early 1965. The design, supply, supervision of erection is being carried out by Wycon Services Ltd., a firm formed by Fisons Ltd., and Constructors John Brown Ltd.*

**Hungary**
Inquiry for tunnel drilling shields. (E.S.B. 16805/64.)

**India**
Collaboration-oil circuit breakers. (E.S.B. 6525/64.)
Collaboration-printing machinery. (E.S.B. 12660/64.)

**Iran**
Inquiry for electrical domestic equipment. (E.S.B. 15609/64.)

**Israel**
Agency inquiry for coated metals. (E.S.B. 16904/64.)

**Italy**
Agency inquiry for decorating materials. (E.S.B. 15881/64.)

**Jordan**
Inquiry for men's suits; worsted and woollen cloth; linings. (E.S.B. 17193/64.)

**Kenya**
Inquiry for hydraulic baling presses. (E.S.B. 16056/64.)

**Kuwait**
Inquiry for animal foodstuffs; poultry; poultry equipment. (E.S.B. 16203/64.)

**Lebanon**
Inquiry in respect of equipment and raw materials for new industries. (E.S.B. 1406/64.)
Market report on generating plant and equipment. (E.S.B. 14722/64.)

**Liberia**
Inquiry for aluminium tubing; steel; spring mesh. (E.S.B. 16412/64.)

**Malaysia**
Agency inquiry for children's wear; steel products; toys. (E.S.B. 16955/64.)
Inquiry for diesel spares. (E.S.B. 16430/64.)

**Mexico**
Manufacture under licence – vehicle braking systems; hydraulic jacks. (E.S.B. 16679/64.)

**Philippines Republic**
Inquiry for paraffin wax. (E.S.B. 16191/64.)

**Portugal**
Inquiry in respect of vehicle accessories factory. (E.S.B. 16721/64.)
Inquiry in respect of electrical equipment factory. (E.S.B. 16470/64.)
Inquiry for food processing machinery. (E.S.B. 16286/64.) (E.S.B. 16287/64.)

**Saudi Arabia**
Inquiry in respect of miscellaneous items. (E.S.B. 16410/64.)

**South Africa**
Agency inquiry for crockery. (E.S.B. 16262/64.)

**Spain**
Manufacture under licence-agricultural machinery; engineering products. (E.S.B. 16931/64.)

**Sweden**
Agency inquiry for confectionery. (E.S.B. 16495/64.)

**Switzerland**
Agency inquiry for industrial filter cloths and papers; materials for coffee filters. (E.S.B. 16920/64.)
Agency inquiry for plastics sheeting. (E.S.B. 16675/64.)

**United States of America**
Agency inquiry for industrial chemicals. (E.S.B. 16220/64.)
Agency inquiry for crankshafts; forgings. (E.S.B. 16737/64.)
Inquiry for china and glassware; cosmetics; hospital supplies; pharmaceuticals; watch straps. (E.S.B. 16224/64.)
Inquiry for flower holder shears. (E.S.B. 16650/64.)
Inquiry for centrifugal pumps. (E.S.B. 16178/64.)
Inquiry for machine tools. (E.S.B. 16104/64.)
Manufacture under licence – conveyors. (E.S.B. 16494/64.)

**Yugoslavia**
Inquiry for precision tools; ion exchange resins. (E.S.B. 15695/64.)

## OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

*Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of the* Board of Trade Journal, *April 24, 1964.*

# Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

## REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

*The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

*Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

*While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.*

## MEXICO

### *Import licensing*

THE MEXICAN *Diario Oficial* published Decrees making goods under the following Tariff Numbers subject to prior import licence, with effect from the date of publication:

| Tariff No. | Description |
|---|---|
| *Published February* 24, 1964 | |
| 570.00.12 | Polyvinyl chloride emulsions or dispersions, liquid (identifiable due to their hardening when heated and forming a flexible sheet). |
| *Published April* 10, 1964 | |
| 051.00.03 | Flours and starch, not containing cocoa, mixed with one or more of the following products: sugar, animal or vegetable fats, eggs, milk, bread-yeast, salt, flavouring or colouring matter and any other similar products. |
| *Published April* 11, 1964. (Goods originating in and shipped from LAFTA member countries are excepted from this Decree). | |
| 030.02.04 | Bland cheese, 'Colonial' type, with the following composition: Humidity 35·5 per cent to 37·7 per cent, natural salts 3·2 per cent to 3·3 per cent, fat 29·0 per cent to 30·8 per cent, proteins 25·0 per cent to 27·5 per cent, chloride 1·3 per cent to 2·7 per cent, and acidity 0·8 per cent to 0·9 per cent of lactic acid. |
| 051.00.05 | Yucca flour. |
| 052.00.08 | Small sticks of maize and cheese, not in airtight containers. (With effect also in the Free Trade Zones and Areas of Mexico). |
| 060.03.05 | Fruit jellies, except those covered by Tariff No. 060.03.11. (With effect also in the Free Trade Zones and Areas of Mexico). |
| 060.03.06 | Fruit marmalades, except those covered by Tariff No. 060.03.10. (With effect also in the Free Trade Zones and Areas of Mexico). |
| 060.03.14 | Fruit preserves, except those covered by Tariff No. 060.03.10. (With effect also in the Free Trade Zones and Areas of Mexico). |
| 060.03.15 | Purees or fruit pastes specified, in the commercial presentation, as being for the exclusive use of diabetics. (With effect also in the Free Trade Zones and Areas of Mexico). |
| 260.99.09 | Dolomite and mineral stones with a basis of magnesium carbonate and calcium, with silica and iron in lesser proportion, uncalcined, except that covered by Tariff No. 260.99.20. |
| 260.99.20 | Unworked dolomite. |
| 400.01.03 | Standardized oils of marine animals, weighing up to 50 kilog., including the immediate container. |
| 400.01.04 | Standardized oils of marine animals, weighing more than 50 kilog., including the immediate container. |
| 400.01.05 | Standardized oils of marine animals, in tank wagons or tank vessels. |
| 500.01.01 | Chlorine. |
| 500.06.18 | Liquid ammonia, contained in metal cylinders. |
| 500.06.19 | Ammonia in aqueous solution. |
| 500.30.16 | Sodium hydrosulphites, whether or not imported in the form of solutions or special preparations. |
| 500.30.27 | Sodium sulphite. |
| 501.00.15 | Oxalic acid. |
| 501.00.72 | Dehydrocholic acid. |
| 501.00.77 | Iodopanoic acid. |
| 501.34.00 | Methyl bromide. |
| 501.24.18 | Liverwort concentrate, in powder form, not in measured doses. (With effect also in the Free Trade Zones and Areas of Mexico). |
| 501.30.67 | Thiosalicylate of ethylmercury. |
| 501.30.68 | Glycerophosphate of magnesium. |
| 501.30.69 | Desoxycholate of magnesium. |
| 571.03.11 | Pyrethrum and insecticidal preparations thereof, except that covered by Tariff Nos. 281.99.06, 571.03.33 and 571.03.43. |
| 593.00.23 | Bacterial amylase. |
| 593.00.26 | Compounds with a basis of vegetable materials, for the sealing and cleaning of radiators. |
| 593.00.27 | Compounds with a basis of mineral materials, for the sealing and cleaning of radiators. |
| 593.09.35 | Meprobonate (methyl propyl propanediol bicarbonate). |
| 593.10.78 | Mixtures and preparations, fluorescent, in powder form, for fluorescent tubes. |
| 593.10.79 | Soda lime, for industrial use. |
| 593.10.80 | Fluorescent powders for cathode ray tubes, and for luminous letter lamps. |
| 620.02.10 | Panels of wood pulp or vegetable fibres, perforated and cut to special sizes, whether or not joined together; used for insulation or sound-proofing. (With effect also in the Free Trade Zones and Areas of Mexico). |
| 630.04.13 | Paper or board for the manufacture of cards used in sorting machines, generally for accounting or statistical operations, weighing from 45 to 300 grams per square metre. |
| 630.04.14 | Paper or board for the manufacture of cards used in sorting machines, generally for accounting or statistical operations, when imported in rolls weighing from 45 to 300 grams per square metre. |
| 640.03.01 | Thread of animal fibres other than silk and that covered by Tariff No. 640.03.02. |
| *640.03.02 | Yarn and thread 100 per cent angora rabbit fur. (This ruling applies to thread only). |
| 651.05.06 | Perforated, calorific, ceramic plates, known commercially as infra red generating plates. |
| 664.03.01 | Synthetic corundums. |
| 710.01.00 | Stationary internal combustion engines, 4 or more cylinders, except those covered by Tariff No. 710.01.02. |
| 710.01.02 | Stationary diesel engines, 4 or more cylinders, from 250 to 6,500 h.p. |
| 711.01.09 | Fodder-baling presses, except those covered by Tariff No. 711.01.21. |
| 711.01.21 | Automatic baling machines without motor. |
| 715.01.21 | Machines and apparatus for making knitted fabrics, of soft vegetable fibres and manufactures thereof, except those covered by Tariff No. 715.01.40. |
| 715.01.22 | Machines and apparatus for making knitted fabrics, of animal fibres and manufactures thereof, except those covered by Tariff No. 715.01.41. |
| 715.01.40 | Machines, rectilineous, for knitted cotton fabrics, semi-industrial and industrial, weighing more than 25 kilog. |
| 715.01.41 | Machines, rectilineous, for knitted woollen fabrics, semi-industrial and industrial, weighing more than 25 kilog. |
| 715.08.72 | Machines which discharge into the holds of ships by means of air pressure by compression or suction. |
| 715.08.74 | Automatic machines for packing into containers, marmalades, tomato extract, cream of maize, and other thick foods. |
| 715.08.75 | Machines for packing into containers, fruit or other juices. |
| *715.08.99 | Machines for packing liquids or solids into containers, n.s.m. (This ruling applies only to *semi-automatic machines for packing non-gaseous liquids*). |
| 715.15.25 | Machines or apparatus for the manufacture of cellulosic paste; with the exception of, centrifugal pumps, cyclones, electric switchboards, entry boxes or tanks (first and second) proportioning boxes or tanks, and belt conveyors. |
| 718.10.05 | Manostats (Presostatos). |
| 718.10.29 | Thermal cut-off safety devices for the control of carbonic anhyrdide in gas-fired industrial and domestic appliances. |
| 730.02.12 | Battery-operated motors, up to 1 h.p. |
| 734.01.09 | Transfer or change-over switches, or section or isolating switches, weighing more than 2 but not more than 2,750 kilog. (With effect also in the Free Trade Zone of Baja California and the Partial Free Trade Zone of Sonora). |
| 734.01.10 | Transfer or change-over switches, or section or isolating switches, weighing more than 2,750 kilog. |
| *734.01.11 | Magnetic reversing switches with thermal relays. |
| *734.01.12 | Magnetic motor-guarding switches. |
| *734.01.13 | Magnetic switches, triangular star. |
| 734.01.14 | Thermal protectors for motors or electric circuits used in refrigeration and air-conditioning units. |
| 734.02.03 | Electric resistance controls for welding machines. |
| 735.08.10 | Motor-driven mixers, weighing from 16 to 100 kilog, except those covered by Tariff No. 735.08.18. |
| 735.08.11 | Motor-driven mixers, weighing more than 100 kilog, except those covered by Tariff Nos. 715.18.00 and 735.08.19. |
| 735.08.18 | Motor-driven meat-mixers, weighing from 16 to 100 kilog. |
| 735.08.19 | Motor-driven meat-mixers, weighing more than 100 kilog. |
| 741.02.03 | Chains for hand-operated motor-saws with petrol engines. |
| 742.12.11 | Spare parts and pieces, of iron or steel, whether or not alloyed with other metals, for machines and apparatus used in the welding of metals by seaming or projection, when each part or piece weighs up to 5 kilog. |
| 742.12.13 | Spare parts and pieces, for laminators of paper and paperboard, weighing up to 5 kilog. |
| 742.12.14 | Spare parts and pieces for the following machines: for the manufacture of cellulosic paste, for the preparation of dough, for the manufacture of paper and paperboard, including those for the 'Foundrinier' type machine, made of iron or steel, whether or not alloyed with other metals, weighing up to 5 kilog. |
| 742.12.15 | Spare parts and pieces for cutting machines and rewinders used in the paper industry, weighing up to 5 kilog, except for electric control switchboards. |
| 742.12.16 | Spare parts and pieces for machines and apparatus used in the welding of metals by seaming or projection, made of iron or steel, whether or not alloyed with other metals, weighing more than 5 kilog, except for electric control switchboards. |
| 742.12.17 | Spare parts and pieces for cutting machines (unwinding, cutting and respooling machines), weighing more than 5 kilog, except for electric control switchboards. |
| 742.12.18 | Spare parts and pieces for the following machines: for the manufacture of cellulosic paste, for the preparation of dough, for the manufacture of paper and paperboard, including those for the 'Foundrinier' type machine, made of iron or steel, whether or not alloyed with other metals, weighing more than 5 kilog. |
| 742.12.19 | Spare parts and pieces, for laminators of paper and paperboard, weighing more than 5 kilog. |
| 743.00.16 | Permanent magnets. |
| 743.08.10 | Thermostats for stoves for domestic use (kitchen). (With effect also in the Free Trade Zone of Baja California and the Partial Free Trade Zone of Sonora). |
| 766.00.09 | Iron or steel tyres, unmounted, for railway rolling stock. |
| 767.01.00 | Spare parts and pieces of dynamo lamps for bicycles. |
| 886.00.00 | Time-recording apparatus with special mechanism for printing the hours and minutes, used for the receipt of correspondence, checking the time of workmen or for similar purposes, except that covered by Tariff No. 886.00.02. |
| 886.00.02 | Time-clocks. |

Merchandise originating and shipped from LAFTA member countries and having arrived at the Mexican Customs during the period January 1, 1964, to April 11, 1964, is not subject to prior import duty.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Published April* 14, 1964 | |
| 593.03.01 | Solutions of gold salts for decorating faience or glass, whether or not containing organic substances. |

| Tariff No. | Description |
|---|---|
| 762.00.17 | Carburettors for explosion motors, and separate parts thereof, identifiable as being exclusively for automobiles. (This ruling is applicable only to *separate parts*). (It is mentioned in this ruling that the partial restriction published in the '*Diario Oficial*' on February 14, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 9, 1962, page 540) applied to Tariff No. 762.00.17 and affecting *carburettors for motors adjusted to burn combustible gases*, remains in effect). |
| 762.00.34 | Fuel pumps, electrical or mechanical, and separate parts thereof, identifiable as being exclusively for automobiles, except those covered by Tariff No. 762.00.56. (This ruling is applicable only to *separate parts*). |
| 762.00.39 | Control instruments related to automobile driving gear, and separate parts thereof, generally fitted on the dash-board, identifiable as being exclusively for automobiles. (This ruling applies only to *hydraulic switches controlling the warning light of oil pressure gauges*). |
| 762.04.99 | Separate and spare parts of any kind, identifiable, for automobiles, n.s.m. (This ruling applies only to *hydraulic switches controlling the illumination of braking indicators*). |
| *Published April 16, 1964* | |
| 501.00.62 | Adipic acid, except that falling within Tariff No. 501.00.63. |
| 501.00.63 | Adipic acid, nutritious quality, registered as such with the Ministry of Health and Assistance. |
| 501.28.13 | Lamp black. |
| 655.02.00 | Glass capillary tubes, thinned down or of special shape for the manufacture of thermometers, other than those falling within Tariff No. 655.02.08. |
| 655.02.01 | Glass capillary tubes more than 30 cm. in length, not thinned down, for the manufacture of thermometers, other than those falling within Tariff No. 655.02.08. |
| 655.04.11 | Plane glass, of a thickness of up to one centimetre, when it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that the said glass will be used in the manufacture of mirrors. |
| 655.04.12 | Plane crystal, of a thickness of up to one centimetre, when it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit that the said crystal will be used in the manufacture of mirrors. |
| 670.05.04 | Sheets and plates of iron or steel having a relief surface known in the trade as slip-proof or ribbed. |
| 715.11.02 | Machines for casting metal under pressure, other than those falling within Tariff Nos. 715.11.00, 715.11.01 and 715.11.04. |
| 715.11.58 | Automatic lathes for metals. (Prior import licences not required when shipped from and originating in LAFTA member countries). |
| *715.11.95 | Machine tools for rectifying metals, n.s.m. |
| 715.11.96 | Lathes, of any system, for metals, n.s.m. |
| 734.00.12 | Separate parts of channel selectors for television sets, identifiable from a catalogue. |
| 734.07.00 | Separate parts for apparatus for measuring electric current, known as Watt-hour meters, when it can be proved by means of catalogues that they are part of this apparatus. |
| 751.04.08 | Automobiles, for transporting tourists, factory-equipped, with fixtures to be used for domestic purposes. (Fixtures which are not installed in the factory will be taxed separately). |
| 751.06.08 | Motor-cycles or motor-scooters, weighing more than 70 but not more than 200 kilog., excluding the side-car or trailer. |
| 751.06.09 | Motor-cycles or motor-scooters, weighing more than 200 kilog., excluding the side-car or trailer. |
| 767.02.05 | Engines and parts thereof, for motor-cycles or motor-scooters weighing up to 200 kilog. |
| 767.03.98 | Separate and spare parts, n.s.m., for motor-cycles weighing less than 200 kilog. |
| 880.06.06 | Apparatus for measuring electric units, commercially known as Watt-hour meters. |

*These are literal translations from the Spanish and not necessarily the accepted English technical terms.

## *Tax exemptions for new industries*

A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 16, 1962, page 375, reported the granting of tax exemptions under the Mexican Law for the Encouragement of New and Necessary Industries in favour of the manufacture of hydraulic and pneumatic brake systems.

Under an Official Declaration published in the *Diario Oficial* on February 22, 1964, such tax exemptions were extended to the manufacture and sale of spare parts of hydraulic and pneumatic brakes.

# JAMAICA

## *Customs tariff changes*

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of Resolutions which amend the Jamaica Customs Tariff:

**1. The First Schedule – Customs Duties** is amended as follows:

| Tariff Item No. | Class or Description of Goods | UNIT | | RATE OF DUTY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Classification | For Duty | Preferential Tariff | General Tariff |
| | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| | Petroleum products, motor spirit (gasolene and other light oils for similar uses) including gasolene blending agents: | | | | |
| 313-01.9 | Other | gal. | gal. | 0 1 8 | 0 2 1 |
| 313-03.1 | Gas oil, diesel oil, other fuel oils: which the Collector-General is satisfied are imported or taken out of bond solely for use in ocean-going ships | ton | gal. | Free | Free |
| 313-03.2 | Other | ton | gal. | 0 0 2·1 | 0 0 3 |

**2. The Second Schedule – Exemptions from Import Duties** is amended by:

(a) the addition under item 38 (5) of:

Nopcosol, Amprolium, Defluorinated Phosphate, Nidrafur and Equivite.

(b) the addition of the following new item:

86. Raw materials (including component parts) which the Collector General is satisfied are imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer of telephonic or telegraphic apparatus or equipment for use solely in the manufacture of such apparatus or equipment, subject to such conditions as to the keeping and rendering of accounts regarding the use or disposal of such raw materials as the Collector-General may prescribe or impose.

The Customs Tariff (Additional Duties) Resolution, 1964 amends the Customs Tariff (Additional Duties) Resolution, 1954, by the addition to the Schedule thereto of:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jet fuel (Ex Item 313-02.2) | 2½d. per gallon |
| Kerosene (Ex Item 313-02.2) | 2½d. per gallon |

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Tariff Section, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

# PERU

## *Increased import and export duties*

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED by H.M. Embassy in Lima that by Law No. 14920 of February 27, 1964, a charge of 3 per cent *ad valorem* c.i.f. is imposed on all imports other than basic foodstuffs, medicines, paper for printing, and books. This 3 per cent *ad valorem* charge is additional to any other duties or charges on imported goods.

By the same law a charge of 1 per cent *ad valorem* f.o.b. is imposed on all goods exported from Peru, except metallurgical and mining products, and certain other goods of Peruvian manufacture.

By Law No. 14986 of March 23, 1964, a duty of 18 per cent *ad valorem* c.i.f. is imposed on vehicles, other than commercial vehicles, buses, and taxis, imported after April 1, 1964. This duty replaces the 8 per cent luxury tax imposed on motor vehicles costing more than 150,000 soles under Law No. 14729 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 3, 1964, page 33).

The Spanish text of both laws as published in *El Peruano*, together with a summary in English is held in Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476).

# VENEZUELA

## *Customs classification amendments*

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Caracas reports that the Venezuelan Ministry of Finance has issued a resolution dated May 19, 1964, which has the effect of adding new classifications to the 292-05 group in the Customs Tariff as follows:

| Item No. | Description | Duty in bolivars per kilo gross |
|---|---|---|
| 292.05 | Seeds for sowing: | |
| 292.05.01 | Potatoes | 0·10 |
| 292.05.02 | Rice | 0·10 |
| 292.05.09 | Not specified | 0·10 |

This resolution is effective from the date of publication.

# TRINIDAD

## *Customs tariff*

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a notice amending the breakdown of certain good in the Trinidad 'Schedule of Import Duties' list. Twenty-nine items are affected including various categories of foodstuffs, drugs, medicines, cosmetics, building materials, office machinery, electrical appliances and garments.

No changes of duty are involved.

A copy of the amendments may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471), to whom any inquiries about this notice should be addressed.

## UNITED STATES

### *Trade Commission regulation on the size of tablecloths and related products*

ON JANUARY 17, 1964, it was announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* that the United States Federal Trade Commission had initiated a proceeding for the establishment of a trade regulation rule to prohibit the misrepresentation of the size of tablecloths.

At the request of industry members, the Commission has extended the application of its proposed trade regulation rule to cover not only tablecloths but related products as well. These include doilies, table mats, dresser scarves, place mats, table runners, napkins and tea sets.

All interested persons may file written views on the proposed rule, in duplicate, with the Chief, Division of Trade Regulation Rules Bureau of Industry Guidance, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580 not later than June 25, 1964.

The proposed rule would prohibit manufacturers, distributors, etc., from using any representation of the 'cut size' or the dimensions of materials used in the construction of these products – in advertising, labelling, marking or otherwise – unless the dimensions of the cut size are accurate measurements of the yard goods used; such 'cut size' dimensions are accompanied by the words 'cut size' and the 'cut size' is accompanied by a clear and conspicuous disclosure of the length and width of the finished products and by an explanation that such dimensions constitute the finished size.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2630).

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R. J. B. BONNELAND, European Representative

## CANADA

### *'Made in Canada' ruling*

THE FOLLOWING RULING has been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

*Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':*

Ice-making machines also known as ice makers, ice flakers, ice cube makers, ice tip makers, ice chip makers as used by hotels, motels, restaurants, institutions and other service establishments, with capacities from 75 lbs. to 600 lbs., both inclusive per day.

**Note:**

(i) This ruling supersedes Memorandum D51-9-3 of April 10, 1964, insofar as it concerns ice-making machines.

(ii) Refund claims may be submitted in accordance with Section 43 of the Customs Act with respect to units with daily capacities in excess of 600 lbs., which were entered on and after May 11, 1964, and as being of a class or kind made in Canada.

(Ruling effective May 11, 1964).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-9-3, dated June 1, 1964.

## IRISH REPUBLIC

### *Import quotas*

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have announced the following quotas under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 to 1963:

| Goods | Quota | Quota Period | Quota No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certain boots and shoes . . . | 82,500 pairs | July 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964. | 3 |
| Certain rubber boots and shoes . . | 75,000 pairs | July 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964. | 4 |
| Certain metal screws . . . . | 36,300 gross | July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965. | 38 |
| Superphosphates . . . . . | 605 tons | July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1965. | 50 |

## EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

### *Convention associating the African States and Madagascar with the EEC*

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED that, following completion of ratification procedures by Member States of the EEC, the Convention associating the African States and Madagascar with the EEC, signed at Yaoundé on July 20, 1963, entered into force on June 1. A notice summarizing the provisions of the Convention was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 1, 1963, page 283.

### *Petroleum products - tariffs in the EEC*

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* dated May 21 contains the texts of two Decisions taken by the Council of the European Economic Community relating to duties applicable to petroleum products. These are the last items for which a Common Tariff has not previously been settled. One Decision lays down the Common Tariff rates for these products, and the other Decision provides for the complete or partial suspension of certain of these specified Common Tariff duties for an indefinite period. The following is an unofficial translation of the Council's Decisions. Attention is drawn to the fact that the only official texts of these Decisions are those issued in the four languages of the Community.

COUNCIL DECISION
of May 8, 1964,
establishing the Common Customs Tariff for the
Petroleum Products on List G.
(Tariff Headings Nos. 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 and 27.13B)
(64/303/CEE)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 20,

Having regard to the Common Customs Tariff of the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the proposal by the Commission,

Whereas the Common Customs Tariff for products of tariff headings Nos. 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 and 27.13B was not established by negotiations among the Member States before the end of the first stage,

And whereas, before the duties can be fixed, the products to which they are to apply must be determined, and to that end the relevant nomenclature must be established,

HAS TAKEN THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Common Customs Tariff of the European Economic Community, for tariff headings Nos. 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 and 27.13B, shall be as indicated in the annex to this decision.

Article 2

This decision is addressed to the member States.

Done at Brussels on May 8, 1964.

By the Council,
The President,
H. FAYAT.

ANNEX

I

The following additional notes shall be inserted in Chapter 27:

**Additional notes*:**

1. For the purposes of heading No. 27.10 the following definitions shall apply:
   - A. **Light oils** (sub-heading No. 27.10 A): oils and preparations of which 90 per cent or more by volume, including losses, distils at 210°C, using ASTM method D 86.
   - B. **Medium oils** (sub-heading No. 27.10 B): oils and preparations of which less than 90 per cent by volume, including losses, distils at 210°C, and 65 per cent or more at 250°C, using ASTM method D 86.
   - C. **Heavy oils** (sub-heading No. 27.10 C): oils and preparations of which less than 65 per cent by volume, including losses, distils at 250°C, using ASTM method D 86, or for which the percentage distilling at 250°C cannot be determined by that method.
   - D. **Gas oil** (sub-heading No. 27.10 C I): heavy oils, as defined in paragraph C above, of which 85 per cent or more by volume, including losses, distils at 350°C, using ASTM method D 86.
   - E. **Fuel oils** (sub-heading No. 27.10 C II): heavy oils, as defined in paragraph C above – other than gas oil as defined in paragraph D above – of a viscosity 'V' (expressed in relation to their colour after dilution 'C'):
     - – not exceeding the values in line I of the table set out below, if the sulphated residue content is less than 1 per cent and the saponification number less than 4, **or**
     - – not less than the values in line II, if the pour point is not lower than 10°C, **or**
     - – lying between the values in lines I and II, or identical with the values in line II, if 25 per cent or more by volume distils at 300°C or – where less than 25 per cent by volume distils at 300°C – if the pour point is higher than – 10°C.

*The term 'ASTM methods' means the methods adopted by the American Society for Testing and Materials and published in December, 1962 (39th Edition) on the subject of definitions and standard specifications for petroleum products and lubricants.

**Table of corresponding values – Colour after dilution 'C', Viscosity 'V'.**

| | Colour 'C' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 0·5 | 1 | 1·5 | 2 | 2·5 | 3 | 3·5 | 4 | 4·5 | 5 | 5·5 | 6 | 6·5 | 7 | 7·5 and over |
| | Viscosity 'V' | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5·4 | 9 | 15·1 | 25·3 | 42·4 | 71·1 | 119 | 200 | 335 | 562 | 943 | 1,580 | 2,650 |
| II | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 15·1 | 25·3 | 42·4 | 71·1 | 119 | 200 | 335 | 562 | 943 | 1,580 | 2,650 |

'Viscosity "V"' means the kinematic viscosity at 50°C, expressed in centistokes and determined by ASTM method D 445.

'Colour after dilution "C"' means the colour of the product (measured by ASTM method D 1500) after dilution of 1 unit by volume to 100 units by volume with cabon tetrachloride. The colour must be determined immediately after dilution of the product.

The sulphated residue content should be measured by ASTM method D 874.

The saponification number should be determined by ASTM method D 939.

Distillation should be carried out by ASTM method D 86.

The pour point should be measured by ASTM method D 97.

The colour of fuel oils of this sub-heading must be natural.

(*Continued on next page*)

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EEC, *continued*

The sub-heading does not cover heavy oils, as defined in paragraph C above, for which it is not possible to determine:
- either the percentage (zero being regarded as a percentage), distilling at 250°C, using ASTM method D 86,
- or the kinematic viscosity at 50°C, using ASTM method D 445,
- or the colour after dilution 'C', using ASTM method D 1500.

Such products fall within sub-heading No. 27.10 C III.

2. For the purpose of heading No. 27.12 the term 'crude petroleum jelly' (sub-heading No. 27.12 A) is to be taken to mean petroleum jelly the natural colour of which, determined by ASTM method D 1500, is of a value exceeding 4.5.
3. For the purposes of sub-heading No. 27.13 B I, the term 'crude products' is to be taken to mean products:
   (a) with an oil content, determined by ASTM method D 721, of not less than 3.5, if the viscosity at 100°C, determined by ASTM method D 445, is less than 9 centistokes, **or**
   (b) the natural colour of which, determined by ASTM method D 1500, is of a value exceeding 3, if the viscosity at 100°C, determined by ASTM method D 445, is not less than 9 centistokes.

II

**Tariff headings Nos. 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 and 27.13B shall be as indicated below:**

| Tariff Heading | Description of Goods | Rate of duty |
|---|---|---|
| 27.10 | Petroleum and shale oils, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum or shale oils, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations: | |
| | A. Light oils | 14% |
| | B. Medium oils | 14% |
| | C. Heavy oils: | |
| | I. Gas oil | 10% |
| | II. Fuel oils | 10% |
| | III. Lubricating and other oils | 12% |
| 27.11 | Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons | 3·5% |
| 27.12 | Petroleum jelly: | |
| | A. Crude | 2·5% |
| | B. Other | 10% |
| 27.13 | Paraffin wax, micro-crystalline wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax and other mineral wax, whether or not coloured: | |
| | B. Other: | |
| | I. Crude | 2·5% |
| | II. Other | 10% |

## COUNCIL DECISION
of May 8, 1964,
suspending some of the duties on petroleum products in the Common Customs Tariff and adapting the nomenclature
(64/304/CEE)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY,

Having regard to the treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 28,

Having regard to the Common Customs Tariff of the European Economic Community,

After consulting with the Commission,

Whereas it seems advisable, in particular with the object of ensuring satisfactory conditions as regards competitiveness for certain sectors of industry in the Community, to provide for the complete or partial suspension for an indefinite period of some of the duties specified in the Common Customs Tariff for Tariff headings Nos. 27.10, ex 27.11, ex 27.12 A and ex 27.13 B I,

And whereas it is necessary to adapt the tariff nomenclature for that purpose,

HAS TAKEN THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The nomenclature used in the Common Customs Tariff of the European Economic Community, as laid down by the Council decision taken by virtue of Article 20 (3) of the treaty and dated May 8, 1964, shall be adapted, and the relevant duties shall be suspended in whole or in part for an indefinite period, as indicated below:

I

For the purposes of this decision the additional notes to Chapter 27 of the Common Customs Tariff shall be supplemented as follows:

1. The following definitions shall apply:
   A. **Special spirit** (sub-heading 27.10 A III a): light oils, as defined in paragraph A of additional note 1 to chapter 27 for which the difference between the temperatures at which 5 per cent and 90 per cent by volume, including losses, distil does not exceed 60°C.
   B. **White spirit** (sub-heading No. 27.10 A III a 1): special spirit, as defined in paragraph A above, the flash point of which, determined by the Abel-Pensky method,* is higher than 21°C.
   C. **Kerosene** (sub-heading No. 27.10 B III a): medium oils, as defined in paragraph B of additional note 1 to chapter 27, the flash point of which, determined by the Abel-Pensky method,* is higher than 21°C.
2. For the purposes of heading No. 27.11, the term 'commercial propane and butane' (sub-heading No. 27.11 A) is to be taken to mean products which, in the liquid state and at a temperature of 37.8°C, have a relative vapour pressure, determined by ASTM method D 1267, not exceeding 25 kg per sq. cm. or 24.5 bar.
3. The term 'defined process', for the purposes of headings Nos. 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 and 27.13 B, means the following operations:
   - vacuum distillation;
   - redistillation by an intensive fractionation process;
   - cracking;
   - reforming;
   - selective solvent extraction;
   - treatment comprising all the following operations: treatment with concentrated sulphuric acid or oleum or sulphur trioxide, neutralisation with alkaline substances, decolorising and purifying with activated clay or activated carbon;
   - polymerization;
   - alkylation;
   - isomerization;
   - desulphurizing with hydrogen (only for products of sub-heading No. 27.10 C), giving a reduction of at least 85 per cent in the sulphur content of the products treated (ASTM method D 1266);

*'Abel-Pensky method' means method DIN 51755 (Deutsche Industrienormen), published in October 1963 by the Deutsche-Normenausschuss (DNA), Berlin 15.

   - dewaxing by a process other than mere filtration (only for products falling within sub-heading No. 27.10 C);
   - catalytic hydrogenation, other than desulphurizing (only for products falling within sub-heading No. 27.10 C), in which the hydrogen takes an active part in a chemical reaction taking place at a pressure exceeding 20 atmospheres and at a temperature exceeding 250°C. Hydrogen finishing processes for lubricating oils of sub-heading No. 27.10 C III, mainly designed to improve colour or stability (e.g., hydrofinishing or decolorising), on the other hand, are not regarded as 'defined processes';
   - atmospheric topping (only for products falling within sub-heading No. 27.10 C 11), provided that the proportion of the products by volume, including losses, distilling at 300°C is less than 30 per cent, as determined by ASTM method D 86. If the products distil at 300°C in the proportion of 30 per cent or more by volume, including losses, as determined by ASTM method D 86, any quantities of products obtained in the course of atmospheric topping and falling within sub-headings Nos. 27.10 A, 27.10 B and 27.10 C I shall be liable to the Customs duties specified for sub-heading No. 27.10 C II c, according to the type and value of products used and on the basis of the net weight of the products obtained. This provision shall not apply to any of the products obtained which are destined subsequently to undergo a 'defined process' or chemical transformation by processes other than the 'defined processes', within a period not exceeding six months and subject to such other conditions as may be determined by the competent authorities;
   - high-frequency electrical discharge treatment (only for products falling within sub-heading No. 27.10 C III).

   In cases where preparation is necessary for technical reasons before the above-mentioned processes, the exemption shall only apply to the quantities of the products actually subjected to the processes which are defined above and which the products are destined to undergo.
4. Any quantities of products obtained in the course of chemical transformation and falling within headings Nos. 27.07 B I, 27.10, 27.11, 27.12, 27.13 B, 27.14 C, 29.01 A I, 29.01 B II a and 29.01 D I a shall be liable to the Customs duties specified for products 'destined for other uses', according to the type and value of products used and on the basis of the net weight of the products obtained. This provision shall not apply to any such products falling within headings Nos. 27.10, 27.11, 27.12 and 27.13 B when they are destined subsequently to undergo a 'defined process' or further chemical transformation within a period not exceeding six months and subject to such other conditions as may be determined by the competent authorities.
5. The only products classifiable in sub-heading No. 27.10 C III c are oils which are to be mixed by the importer with other oils, with products of heading No. 38.14 or with thickeners, for the production of lubricating oils, greases or preparations in establishments which, because of the installations at their disposal, are unable to claim exemption from Customs duty under the terms of

additional notes 3 and 4 above, concerning heading No. 27.10, and which process such oils, with a view to resale, in installations which, taken together, comprise:

- at least two storage tanks for bulk supplies of base oils;
- at least one mixing tank fitted for motive power and where appropriate with heating equipment, and with facilities for the admixture of additives;
- packaging equipment.

II

| Tariff Heading | Description of goods | Rate of duty |
|---|---|---|
| 27.10 | Petroleum and shale oils, other than crude, preparations not elsewhere specified or included containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum or shale oils, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations: | |
| | A. Light oils: | |
| | I. Destined to undergo a 'defined process' (a) | Total suspension |
| | II. Destined to undergo chemical transformation by a process other than those defined for sub-heading No. 27.10 A I (a) | Total suspension (b) |
| | III. Destined for other uses: | |
| | a Special spirit: | |
| | 1. White spirit | 6% |
| | 2. Other | 6% |
| | b Not specified | 6% |
| | B. Medium oils: | |
| | I. Destined to undergo a 'defined process' (a) | Total suspension |
| | II. Destined to undergo chemical transformation by a process other than those defined for sub-heading No. 27.10 B I (a) | Total suspension (b) |
| | III. Destined for other uses: | |
| | a Kerosene | 6% |
| | b Not specified | 6% |
| | C. Heavy oils: | |
| | I. Gas oil: | |
| | a Destined to undergo a 'defined process' (a) | Total suspension |
| | b Destined to undergo chemical transformation by a process other than those defined for sub-heading No. 27.10 C I a (a) | Total suspension (b) |
| | c Destined for other uses | 3·5% |
| | II. Fuel oils: | |
| | a Destined to undergo a 'defined process' (a) | Total suspension |
| | b Destined to undergo chemical transformation by a process other than those defined for sub-heading No. 27.10 C II a (a) | Total suspension |
| | c Destined for other uses | 3·5% |
| | III. Lubricating and other oils: | |
| | a Destined to undergo a 'defined process' (a) | Total suspension |
| | b Destined to undergo chemical transformation by a process other than those defined for sub-heading No. 27.10 C III a (a) | Total suspension (b) |
| | c Destined to undergo a process other than those defined for the sub-headings Nos. 27.10 C III a and b (a) (c) | |
| | d Destined for other uses | 4% 7% |
| 27.11 | Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons: | |
| | A. Commercial propane and butane: | |
| | I. Destined to undergo a 'defined process' (a) | Total suspension |
| | II. Destined to undergo chemical transformation by a process other than those defined for sub-heading No. 27.11 A I (a) | Total suspension (b) Unchanged |
| | III. Destined for other uses | Total suspension |
| | B. Other: | |
| | I. In the gaseous state | Total suspension |
| | II. Not specified | |
| 27.12 | Petroleum jelly: | |
| | A. Crude: | |
| | I. Destined to undergo a 'defined process' (a) | Total suspension |
| | II. Destined to undergo chemical transformation by a process other than those defined for sub-heading No. 27.12 A I (a) | Total suspension (b) Unchanged |
| | III. Destined for other uses | |
| 27.13 | Paraffin wax, micro-crystalline wax, slack wax, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax and other mineral wax, whether or not coloured: | |
| | B. Other: | |
| | I. Crude: | |
| | a Destined to undergo a 'defined process' (a) | Total suspension |
| | b Destined to undergo chemical transformation by a process other than those defined for sub-heading No. 27.13 B I a (a) | Total suspension Unchanged |
| | c Destined for other uses | |

(a) Classification within this sub-heading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.
(b) See additional Note 4, above.
(c) See additional Note 5, above.

Article 2

The present decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, May 8, 1964.

For the Council,
The President,
H. FAYAT.

## VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

*United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.*

*Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.*

# TURKEY

## *Regulations governing the local assembly industry*

A DECREE published in the Turkish *Official Gazette* on April 14, 1964, sets out the regulations governing the local assembly industry, and the division of import quotas for the needs of assembly plants.

The assembly sectors covered are agricultural tractors and machinery, trucks, vans and cars, buses, domestic refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, lifts, radio receivers, record players, tape recorders, electric razors, typewriters and calculating machines, automatic telephone exchanges, and semi-automatic telephone exchanges.

Copies of the English version of this decree are available for inspection in Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 028, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Sullivan 3400, Ext. 3083) and Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H25, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

# ALGERIA

## *New import control regulations*

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of June 28, 1963, published (page 1476) a notice under the above title about new Algerian import control measures. These subjected a wide range of goods to licence and quota restrictions when shipped from countries outside the franc zone.

A short list of goods, which completes the list published with these measures, has now been issued by the Algerian Government, and details may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

## *Prohibition of imports*

THE ALGERIAN *Journal Officiel* of April 24, 1964, contains a decree which prohibits the importation into Algeria of firearms, ammunition and explosives. Special import licences may be obtained from the Ministry of the Interior or the Ministry of National Defence for civil and military firearms and munitions or explosives respectively.

Details of procedure for applying for special licences are contained in the decree, the text of which may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

# IRAN

## *Import exchange control regulations*

ON MAY 3, 1964, the Iranian Ministry of Economy announced that wines and spirits covered by the following customs tariff numbers should be imported in bottles, as their importation in barrels is prohibited.

Customs Tariff Nos. 153/1, 154/1, 152/2, 155/1, 155/2, 157.A, 157.B/1, 157.B/2, 157.B/3.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. CITy 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

## REGIONAL HELP FOR EXPORTERS

***The services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.***

# MOROCCO

## *Global import quotas*

IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED in Rabat that the following quotas have been opened for importation into Morocco from all sources. For goods in List A the quotas have values estimated according to expected requirements and may be augmented if required. For goods in List B the quotas are strictly limited to the values shown. On some items a part of the quota (in most cases just less than one tenth) has been reserved for imports into Tangier, and these items are shown with an asterisk against the quota.

**LIST A (Quotas for goods imported according to the needs of the Moroccan economy).**

| Quota No. | Tariff No. | Description | Quota (1,000 D.H.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 06-01; 06-02 | Live plants and horticultural produce | 250 |
| 2 | 07-01-01 | Seed potatoes | 10,000 |
| 3 | 07-05-01-11-21-45-51-53-61; 10-01-01-11; 10-03-01; 10-04-01; 10-05-01 to 03; 10-06-01; 10-07-11-21; 12-01-51 to 69; 12-03 (except 12-03-91). | Cereals and various seeds for sowing | 1,000 |
| 4 | Ex 12-01-03; 12-01-06-08-22-24; 15-07-01-03-09-15-18-19. | Edible fats (except edible groundnuts) | 80,000 |
| 5 | 12-01-07-10-17-18; 15-01-00 to 15-06-21; 15-07-02-04-06-07-12-24-27-36; 15-08-00; 15-09-00; 15-10-01 to 03; 15-10-21-31-32; 15-11-01-11; 15-12-11-12-21-22; 15-14-00. | Fats for industry | 13,000 |
| 6 | 13-01 (except 13-01-02; 13-01-11 to 13); 32-01; 32-02-01 to 32-08-25; 32-09-31 to 41; 32-10-00. | Raw vegetable materials, and extracts for use in dyeing, tanning; colouring matter, lacquers, pigments, dyes, etc. | 8,000 |
| 7 | 14-02-01-02; 14-03-11-19 | Couch grass, kapok, piassava, istle; and similar | 200 |
| 8 | 15-12-01-02 | hydrogenated fats and oils | 2,000 |
| 9 | 17-02-11 | Glucose | 600 |
| 10 | 18-01 | Cocoa beans | 300 |
| 11 | Chapter 24 | Tobacco and tobacco products | 16,400 |
| 12 | 25-03-01-21-22 | Sulphur for industrial use | P.M. |
| 13 | 25-03-11 to 13; 25-03-31 to 33; 28-02-01-02-03; 28-39-13; 28-40-31; 31-01 and31-02; 31-03-11-21-31-32-39-41; 31-04 and 31-05. | Fertilizers and agricultural sulphur | 10,000 |
| 14 | 25-07-01-02-21-31-33-41-42-51; 25-08-00; 25-12-00; 25-24; 25-27-01-11; 25-30-01-11; ex 25-32-01. | Various mineral products, kaolin, refractory earths, fuller's earth, asbestos, steatite, vermiculite, etc. | 3,500 |
| 15 | 25-13; 68-04; 68-06 | Natural or artificial abrasives, mill and grindstones | 500 |
| 16 | 27-07-11 to 15; 27-07-31 to 42 | Products of tar distillation | 400 |
| 17 | 27-08-01 | Pitch coke | 300 |
| 18 | 28-01; 28-03 to 28-16; 28-17-11 to 21; 28-18 to 28-21; 28-24 to 28-30; 28-31-01-13; 28-32-01 to 11; 28-33 to 28-58 (except 28-39-13, 28-40-31); Chapter 29 (except 29-38-15, 29-40); 34-02-01 to 04; 34-04; 37-08. | Chemical and and radio-active products, artificial waxes | 20,000 |
| 19 | 30-04 | Surgical and medical dressings | 1,500 |
| 20 | 33-01 (except 33-01-01-02-03-06-12-14-21-25-32-51). | Essential oils and resinoids, except rose water and orange flower water | 300 |
| 21 | 36-01 to 36-05; 36-07 and 36-08 | Propellant powders, explosives, pyrotechnic articles, pyrophoric alloys, combustible preparations | 1,200 |
| 22 | Chapter 38 | Miscellaneous products of the chemicals industries, disinfectants | 18,000 |
| 23 | 39-01-01 to 39-02-31; ex 39-02-32; ex 39-02-33; 39-02-41 to 95; 39-03-02 to 39-06-21. | Basic plastics materials, except tubes and sheets of less than 2 mm. thick, of polyvinyl chloride | 15,000 |
| 24 | 40-01-01 to 05; ex 40-01-11; 40-02 to 40-04; 40-06-11. | Natural and synthetic rubber | 12,000 |
| 25 | Ex 40-01-11; Ex 40-05-00; Ex 40-06-02. | Raw gum for chewing gum, unworked or including other elements (in bulk or sheets), Master Patch | 750 |
| 26 | 40-10; 59-16 | Conveyor belts, tranamission belts | 2,500 |
| 27 | 40-11-01-02-14-18-21-25-34-38-44 | Tyres for aircraft and cycles | 1,000 |
| 28 | 40-13-02 to 05 | Rubber gloves for specialist use | 20 |
| 29 | 47-02 | Old magazines, waste paper or paperboard fit only for use in papermaking | 3,000 |
| 30 | 49-01; 49-02 | Printed books brochures, pamphlets, and other publications | 4,000 |
| 31 | 51-01-01 to 22 | Yarns of synthetic fibre, continuous (nylon) | 5,000 |
| 32 | 51-01-31 to 64 | Yarns of synthetic fibre, continuous (rayon) | 3,500 |
| 33 | Ex 55-01 | Raw cotton, excluding long staple cotton | 15,000 |
| 34 | 55-03; 63-02 | Rags and textile waste, cotton waste | 600 |
| 35 | 56-01; 56-04 | Textile fibres, synthetic or artificial (discontinuous) in bulk, whether or not carded, combed, or otherwise prepared for spinning | 10,000 |
| 36 | 57-03-01-02-11-12; 57-04-22-23 | Raw jute, hemp, jute waste, fibres similar to jute | 6,000 |
| 37 | 57-04-01-11; 57-07-11 | Fibres of sisal and other vegetable textile fibres, coconut fibres and yarns | 8,000 |
| 38 | 59-08-01-12. | Textile fibres coated with plastics materials | 1,500 |
| 39 | 69-10 | Sanitary fittings | 400 |
| 40 | 70-20 | Glass fibre | 100 |
| 41 | 73-16; 86-01 to 86-05; 86-09; 86-10 | Railway equipment | 1,000 |
| 42 | 74-01 to 74-05 (except 74-03-02-12-24); 74-07 to 74-09; 74-11 to 74-16. | Copper and copper products, except hardware articles within headings 74-14-11; 74-15-01-11-12-13 | 5,000 |
| 43 | 75-01 to 75-05 | Nickel and nickel products | 2,500 |
| 44 | 80-01 to 80-05 | Tin and tin products | 4,000 |
| 45 | 82-05 | Machine tools | 1,600 |
| 46 | Ex 83-15-11 | Electrodes for welding | 500 |
| 47 | 84-01 (except 84-01-28); 84-02; 84-05; 84-06-01 to 05; 84-06-11-13-21; 84-06-31 to 34; 84-06-41-42-49; 84-07 to 84-14; Ex 84-15-01; 84-15-02; 84-15-21 to 31. | Boilers, steam power units, motors, turbines, pumps, compressors, refrigerating equipment, of which refrigerators of more than 260 litres capacity | 50,000 |
| 48 | 84-16 to 84-23 (except 84-17-11); 84-29 to 84-50 (except 84-41-11-22); 84-56; 84-57; 84-59; 84-60; 84-62 to 84-65. | Miscellaneous equipment | 120,000 |
| 49 | 84-17-11; 85-21-32; 90-06; 90-07-01-03; 90-08 (except 90-08-03-22); 90-10-21-23; 90-11 to 90-25 (except 90-19-11); 90-26-01; Ex 90-26-11; 90-27 to 90-29; 91-05; 91-06; 94-02. | Measuring instruments, medical, surgical and dental instruments | 9,000 |
| 50 | 84-24-41-42; 84-24-51 to 89; 84-25 to 84-28. | Machinery and equipment for soil cultivation and maintenance, for harvesting and threshing, for dairy and wine industries, etc. | 12,000 |
| 51 | 84-51 to 84-55; 90-10-22 | Copying, photocopying and statistical machinery | 10,000 |
| 52 | 85-01 (except 85-01-23-24); 85-02; 85-05; 85-08; 85-09; 85-11; 85-12-01-11; 85-13; 85-14; 85-15-01-51-64-65; 85-16 to 85-22 (except 85-21-32); 85-24 to 85-28. | Electric and electronic machinery and equipment | 20,000 |
| 53 | 87-02-31-32-41-42-52-53; 87-03; 87-04-01-11; 87-06-01-11; 87-07. | Motor vehicles, etc., not elsewhere specified excluding those of 4·5 tons or more fully loaded | 65,000 |
| 54 | Chapter 88 | Aviation equipment | 5,500 |
| 55 | Chapter 89 (except 89-01-11-31) | Naval equipment | 3,000 |
| 56 | — | Ship repairs | 500 |
| 57 | Miscellaneous | Small metal parts for local manufactures, replacements, spares and accessories of all kinds, not included in the quotas listed above, and necessary for the functioning of machines and apparatus | 10,000 |

**LIST B (Quotas for goods to be imported strictly within the quota values).**

| Quota No. | Tariff No. | Description | Quota (1,000 D.H.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | 01-02-15 | Dairy cows | 700 |
| 102 | 01-05-01 | Day-old chicks | 50 |
| 103 | 04-02; Ex 19-02-03 to 05 | Preserved milk, including powdered milk for children and for dietetic use | 15,000* |
| 104 | 04-03 | Butter | 10,000* |
| 105 | 04-04 | Cheese | 5,000* |
| 106 | 05-04-05 | Salted non-edible guts | 50 |
| 107 | Ex 07-01-02 | Potatoes for consumption (imported from June 15 to October 15) | 120* |
| 108 | Ex 08-01-41 | Grated coconuts | 150* |
| 109 | 09-01-01 | Raw coffee | 5,000* |
| 110 | 09-02-01 | Green tea (Formosan only) | 18,000 |
| 111 | 09-02-11 | Black tea | 600 |
| 112 | 09-04-01; 09-05 to 09-08; 09-10-01-03; 12-07-74. | Pepper, spices | 7,000* |
| 113 | 10-01-12 | Edible soft wheat | P.M. |
| 114 | Ex 12-07-11; Ex 33-06-24 | Sandalwood; *Agarbathie* (incense woods) | 220* |
| 115 | 13-02 (except 13-02-22) | Gums | 180* |
| 116 | 17-01-01-02 | Unprocessed sugar | P.M. |
| 117 | 17-02-41; 20-07-01 to 09; 33-04-00 | Basic materials for manufacturing aerated drinks | 400 |
| 118 | Ex 23-02 | Bran for anti-locust uses | P.M. |
| 119 | 27-04 | Coke and semi-coke | 1,400 |
| 120 | 27-09-01 | Crude petroleum | 42,500 |
| 121 | 27-10 to 27-13 | Petroleum products and derivatives | 10,000 |
| 122 | 27-14-01; 27-16-11 to 22 | Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke, bituminous emulsions, etc. | 2,500 |
| 123 | 30-01-01 to 30-03-14; 30-05 (except 30-05-31). | Pharmaceutical products | 4,000 |
| 124 | 32-09-01-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-51; 32-09-61 to 68. | Varnishes, lacquers, pigments, paints, etc. | 1,000* |
| 125 | 32-13-11 to 13 | Printing ink | 250* |
| 126 | 34-07-11 | Dental wax | 5* |
| 127 | 35-06-01 to 17 | Prepared glues | 150* |
| 128 | 40-09-01 to 12 | Tubing and piping of unhardened vulcanized rubber | 50* |

| Quota No. | Tariff No. | Description | Quota (1,000 D.H.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 130 | Ex 40-11-11 to 13; Ex 40-11-15 to 17; Ex 40-11-22 to 24. | New tyres and inner-tubes, of sizes not allocated by quotas | 50 |
| 131 | 41-01-11 to 26; 41-01-51 to 53 | Cattle skins and hides | 600 |
| 132 | Ex 41-02-01 to 45; Ex 41-03; Ex 41-04. | Prepared skins and hides specified by quota (except cuttings of less than 3 dm.) | 200 |
| 133 | 41-02-51 to 54; 41-05 to 41-08 | Prepared skins and hides not allocated by quota | 50 |
| 134 | 43-02 | Furskins, tanned or dressed | 150 |
| 135 | 44-03-01-02-13 | Coniferous woods | 1,300* |
| 136 | 44-03-15-16 | Timber for mines | 3,000* |
| 137 | 44-05-01 to 09 | Sawn coniferous woods | 15,000* |
| 138 | 44-12 | Wood wool and wood flour | 50* |
| 139 | 47-01 | Wood pulp for papermaking | 9,000 |
| 140 | 48-01-01 | Paper for the printing of magazines and journals | 1,750 |
| 141 | 48-01-02-11; 48-01-71 to 75; 48-03-01-11-21; 48-07-01-11. | Other paper and paperboard | 2,250 |
| 142 | 48-01-22; Ex 48-01-23 | Kraft paper and board, unglazed, for cement bags, etc. | 5,200 |
| 143 | 48-04-00; 48-05-11-12; 48-07-21-24-29-34-36; 48-08-00; Ex 48-15-71; 48-21-08 to 11; 48-21-14-18; 49-08-01. | Creped papers, tar-lined papers, suitcase cardboard, NCR paper, tracing paper, perforated cards, printing flongs, prepared filters, cellular pulp paper, joints, corners for suitcases, industrial transfers | 1,800 |
| 144 | 48-09 | Building board | 700* |
| 145 | 51-02; 52-01 | Synthetic or artificial textile monofils; metallic thread | 60 |
| 146 | 51-04-01 to 14; 58-09-22-32; 60-01-02. | Woven fabrics, knitted fabrics, tulles and lace of continuous synthetic textile fibres (nylon, orlon, dacron, etc.) except woven fabrics for tyre making under heading 51-04-07 | 5,500* |
| 147 | 51-04-07-27; 55-09-03-; 56-07-11 | Woven fabrics for the tyre-making industry | 6,000 |
| 148 | 51-04-21 to 34 | Woven fabrics of continuous artificial fibres (rayon) except woven fabrics for tyres of heading 51-04-27 | 1,000* |
| 149 | 53-01; 53-02 | Sheep's or lambs' wool and other animal hair (fine or coarse) not carded or combed | 400 |
| 150 | 53-03-01 to 11; 53-04-00; 53-05-01 to 12. | Combed wool and wool waste, including pulled or garnetted rags | 450 |
| 151 | 53-06-01 to 11; 53-07-01 to 11 | Carded or combed wool yarn, not put up for retail sale | 250 |
| 152 | 53-11-01 to 21 | Woven fabrics of wool | 4,500* |
| 153 | 55-05 | Cotton yarn not put up for retail sale | 3,000* |
| 154 | 55-09-01 to 98; 56-07-11 to 23 | Woven fabrics of cotton and man-made fibres other than fabrics for tyres under headings 55-09-03 and 56-07-11 | 40,000* |
| 155 | 56-05-01 to 06 | Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) not put up for retail sale | 1,500 |
| 156 | 56-05-11 to 16 | Yarn of artificial discontinuous textile fibres, not put up for retail sale | 2,500* |
| 157 | 56-07-01 to 05 | Woven fabrics of discontinuous synthetic textile fibres | 1,000* |
| 158 | 58-06 | Woven labels for marking carpets and clothing | 10* |
| 159 | Ex 59-11; Ex 59-13 | Rubberized and elasticized textile fabrics of more than 20 mm. wide (excluding braids allocated by quota) | 100 |
| 160 | 60-01-01 to 41 (except 60-01-02) | Knitted or crocheted fabrics, in pieces | 50 |
| 161 | 60-02-01 to 60-05-41 | Knitted and crotcheted articles | 1,000* |
| 162 | 61-01-01 to 61-10-00 | Clothing and clothing accessories | 700* |
| 163 | 63-01 | Used clothing | 2,500* |
| 164 | 69-07-11 to 31; 69-08-11 to 31 | Unglazed and glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles | 600* |
| 165 | Ex 70-15-11; Ex 91-11-01 | Repair spares and replacements for watches and clocks, excluding movements mounted but incomplete | 800 |
| 166 | 70-17; 70-18 | Laboratory and optical glassware | 150* |
| 167 | 71-13-11-12; 73-31-01-02-12-13-21; 73-32-01-11-21; 73-32-31 to 35; 73-38-01-02-11-13-18-19-21; 73-40-25-62-63; 74-14-11; 74-15-01-11-12-13; 74-18-11; 74-19-52; 75-06-21-31; 76-15-21; 76-16-21-31-72; 79-06-11-21; 80-06-11; 83-01-11 to 40; 83-02-01 to 32; 83-06-17 to 19. | Hardware and ironmongery | 4,700* |
| 168 | 73-01; 73-02; 73-04; 73-05; 73-51 to 73-94. | Iron and steel products including tin-plate | 25,000 |
| 169 | Ex 73-25 | Stranded wire and cables, of iron and steel wire | 1,000 |
| 170 | 82-04-61 | Hand tools for wire banding, etc. | 50* |
| 171 | 84-24-01 to 17 | Machinery and equipment for soil cultivation | 1,200 |
| 172 | 87-01 (except 87-01-13 to 15; 87-01-23 to 25). | Tractors other than those made locally | 15,000 |
| 173 | Ex 87-01-13 and 14; 87-01-15; Ex 87-01-23 and 24; 87-01-25. | Wheeled tractors other than those made locally | 5,000 |
| 175 | 87-02-12 to 14 | Private motor cars (from dollar and sterling zones only) not allocated under quota | 4,000* |
| 176 | 87-09-01 | Motorcycles (from dollar and sterling zones only) | 200 |
| 177 | 90-19-11 | Artificial teeth | 50 |
| 178 | 90-26-21 | Electricity meters | 150* |
| 179 | Various | Basic materials, compounds and essential articles for local industry not elsewhere specified | 3,500 |

*Note:* P.M. = Quota may be allotted if necessary.

The above lists may contain words which are registered in the United Kingdom as trade marks in respect of certain types of goods.

The French text of the quotas and supplementary list showing the breakdown of quotas for allocation may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

## GHANA

### *Exchange control*

GENERAL EXCHANGE Control Notice No. 2 published in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of May 15, 1964 informs Shipping/Airline Companies and Travel/Booking Agents that with effect from May 1, 1964, travel/booking agents, other than airline and shipping companies, are not empowered to provide travel services unless they are in possession of a permit issued by the Bank of Ghana, Exchange Control, and, except with the permission of the Bank of Ghana companies/agents may not accept Ghana Pounds in payment for services.

In effect the provisions of this notice

(a) permit payment in Ghana Pounds for all normal travel services for persons resident in Ghana; and

(b) prohibit the sale of travel tickets and incidental services to

(*Continued on next page*)

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GHANA, *continued*

non-residents except against specific authority from the Bank of Ghana or against receipt of foreign currency.

In view of these restrictions British business men visiting Ghana are advised to obtain tickets for travelling away from Ghana before they leave Britain.

Full details of the provisions of this notice may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

## ANGOLA

### *Import restrictions*

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Luanda report that it was announced in the Angolan press on May 23, 1964, that a single distribution of import licences is to be made for the goods listed below originating in the member countries of GATT:

Alcoholic beverages;
Varnishes and paints;
Tiles;
Manufactures of iron and steel (unspecified);
Radio receivers;
Motor cars (not including 'jeep' type vehicles).

The distribution will be based on the global quotas already fixed for 1964 and consideration will be given to all applications received between October 1, 1963, and June 30, 1964.

A Regulation (Despacho) has been published which requires importers who apply for import licences to deposit 30 per cent of the value of the goods in question but provides exceptions where payment is effected by credit, cash against documents or payment after clearance of the goods imported has been duly confirmed.

Full details of the Despacho are available in English from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Exts. 460, 462).


SOUTH AFRICAN SOLE AGENCY

MANUFACTURERS OF A NOVEL KITCHEN UTENSIL—

which has proved successful in departmental stores and retail stores throughout South Africa—are seeking wholesale distributors in Britain. This product is an excellent draw for television audiences.

Capital of £5,000 - £20,000 (depending on territory) is essential.

*Our representative will be in London for two weeks before travelling to the Midlands and North of England.*

**Will interested parties please contact Miss de Virion at Strand Palace Hotel, Room 5XA, or at Goode, Durrant & Murray, MON 4090,**


## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

### *Customs tariff applications*

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 370, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of June 5, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received the following applications affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff. For increases in duty on:

(a) Infants' shoes of sizes 0-2½ from free to 17½ per cent.
(b) Polystyrene resins from free to 20 per cent.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 7394/64 for (a) and CRE 7395/64 for (b).

### *Customs tariff classifications*

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 321, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of May 22, reproduces Amendment List No. 61 to the Customs Guide.

Consequential customs changes are as follows:

**Clicking boards,** wooden leather cutting board, n.e.e. formerly classified under industrial machinery, apparatus, appliances and implements, n.e.e. and entered at Free (Min. Col.), 3 per cent (Inter. Col.) and 5 per cent (Max. Col.) are now classified under tariff item 279 (e) at 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

**Glass slides for microscopes,** formerly classified under tariff item 171 (i) and entered at 20 per cent *ad valorem* are now classified under tariff item 172 (a) and enter duty free.

**Photostat copying machines,** formerly classified under tariff item 324 (a) (iii) and entered at 15 per cent *ad valorem* (Inter Col.) are now classified under tariff item 149 (i) (a) and enter duty free (Inter Col.) and 5 per cent (Max. Col.).

**Sodium tripolyphosphate,** formerly classified under tariff item 244 (b) (sodium phosphates) and entered at Free is now classified under tariff item 244 (f) (Sodium compounds, n.e.e.) at 5 per cent *ad valorem* (Inter Col.).

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA

### *Repeal of dumping duty*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA Government Notice No. 389, published in the *Government Gazette* of May 29, amends the Schedule to the Customs and Excise (Ordinary Dumping Duties) Notice, 1963, by the repeal of the following items:

(a) Ball-point pens of a free on board value not exceeding one shilling and threepence each; and
(b) Rubber bicycle tubes of the following sizes – 28in. by 1¼in., and 26in. by 1¾in.

## NIGERIA

### *Amendment of Open General Licence*

BY LEGAL NOTICE 56 the Nigerian Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued Open General Licence (All Countries) No. 1 of 1964 which replaces Legal Notice No. 44, Open General Licence (All Countries) No. 1 of 1964, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 1, 1964 (pages 984-985). The following is the text of the amended licence.

**Open General Import Licence (All Countries) No. 1 of 1964.**

1.—(1) This licence may be cited as the Open General Import Licence (All Countries) No. 1 of 1964.

(2) This licence shall be of Federal application and shall be deemed to have come into operation on April 9, 1964.

2. Subject to the conditions in this licence, the importation from all countries (with the exception of the countries listed in the First Schedule hereto) of any kind of goods with the exception of goods set in the Second Schedule to this licence is hereby authorized.

3. This licence is granted subject to the following conditions—

(*i*) that the goods shall be imported through a customs port or other place permitted by the Board of Customs and Excise under section 12(4) of the Act, a customs airport or a customs station or by post;

(*ii*) that the goods shall be imported in accordance with the provisions of the Importation and Exportation by Air Regulations, 1959, the Importation and Exportation by Post Regulations, 1959, the

Importation and Exportation by Sea Regulations, 1959, or the Importation and Exportation by Land and Inland Waters Regulations, 1959, whichever is applicable;

(*iii*) that the goods originated from the countries not excepted from this licence;

(*iv*) that the importer shall produce, at the time of importation, a certificate of origin in respect of the goods in such form as the Board of Customs and Excise may from time to time approve.

4. Nothing in this licence shall be deemed to authorise the importation of any goods the importation of which is prohibited or restricted by any written law.

5. Open General Import Licences—

(*a*) (All Countries) No. 1 of 1959
(*b*) (Japan) No. 3 of 1959 as amended by L.N. 105 of 1963
(*c*) (Dollar Area) No. 4 of 1959
(*d*) (Sugar) No. 6 of 1959
(*e*) (Wheat and Wheat Flour) No. 1 of 1962
(*f*) (Hong Kong) No. 1 of 1963,

remain valid and operative in respect of the countries to which they relate.

6. Open General Import Licence (Scheduled Territories and Easy Currency Countries) No. 2 of 1959 is hereby revoked.

7. This Notice replaces Legal Notice No. 44 of 1964.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Countries Excepted from This Licence

1. Communist China
2. East Germany
3. Roumania
4. Yugoslavia
5. North Korea
6. South Africa
7. South West Africa
8. North Vietnam
9. Tibet
10. Albania

SECOND SCHEDULE

Goods Excepted from This Licence

| | *Import Group* | *List No. Item* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Petroleum products | 332 | All |
| 2. (*a*) Gold Chloride | 514 | 99 |
| (*b*) Jewellery of gold and goldsmith's wares | 897 | 10 |
| (*c*) Gold watches | 864 | 11 |
| (*d*) Gold clocks | 864 | 20 |
| (*e*) Gold watch cases | 864 | 14 |
| (*f*) Articles manufactured wholly or mainly of gold not elsewhere specified | 899 | 99 |
| (*g*) Gold coin and gold bullion, unrefined gold and partly worked gold | 1 | 1.6<br>1.2 |
| 3. Cement | 661 | 20 |
| 4. Tin ore | 283 | 60 |
| 5. Zirconium | 689 | 50 |
| 6. Slag resulting from the processing of Tin | 698 | 90 |
| 7. Blanket (cotton) | 656 | 62 |
| 8. Enamelware (household) | 697 | 24 |
| 9. Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen | 011 | 00 |
| 10. Bacon and ham | 012 | 10 |
| 11. Other meat, dried, salted or smoked, not canned | 012 | 90 |
| 12. Corned Beef | 013 | 01 |
| 13. Other meat canned and meat preparation canned and not canned | 013 | 09 |
| 14. Butter | 023 | 00 |
| 15. The following kinds of produce, except for such produce imported by way of petty or barter trade, accepted as such by the Board of Customs and Excise:— | | |
| (1) Benniseed | 221 | 00 |
| (2) Raw cocoa beans | 072 | 00 |
| (3) Raw cotton | 263 | 00 |
| (4) Cotton linters | 263 | 00 |
| (5) Cotton seed | 221 | 00 |
| (6) Cotton seed cake | 081 | 00 |
| (7) Cotton seed meal | 081 | 00 |
| (8) Cotton seed oil | 421 | 90 |
| (9) Groundnuts | 221 | 00 |
| (10) Groundnut cake | 081 | 33 |
| (11) Groundnut meal | 081 | 00 |
| (12) Groundnut oil | 421 | 40 |
| (13) Palm kernels | 221 | 30 |
| (14) Palm kernel cake | 081 | 00 |
| (15) Palm kernel meals | 081 | 00 |
| (16) Palm kernel oil | 422 | 40 |
| (17) Palm oil | 422 | 21-22 |
| (18) Soya Beans | 221 | 40 |
| (19) Ginger | 075 | 00 |
| (20) Grapefruit, Fresh | 051 | 90 |
| (21) Grapefruit, Juice | 053 | 50 |
| (22) Lemons | 053 | 50 |

## INDONESIA

### *New system of import and foreign exchange control*

BRIEF DETAILS of the new Import and Foreign Exchange Control system which the Indonesian Government introduced on April 17, were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 24 (page 936). A fuller summary of the new regulations is now given below.

**Imports**

Import licences and Exchange permits are required for all goods but only established importers recognized by the Foreign Trade Department are allowed to import. A few goods are restricted and require a special permit from the Department of Trade.

Imports are divided into four categories according to essentiality. Exchange contracts for imports included in categories 1, 2 and 3, may be closed at an exchange rate of rupiahs 250 to the United States dollar. Exchange from official sources for non-essential goods in category 4 is only allocated in exceptional circumstances.

All the customs duties are *ad valorem*, calculated on C and F value and are levied at one of five rates; nil, 3, 50 per cent, 100 per cent, 300 per cent or 800 per cent. Customs duties and other import charges are liquidated at a transaction rate of United States $1 to rupiahs 250. Levies on Foreign Exchange rates such as HPN, additional HPN, special HPN and the like are abolished.

The 'Laaplan' levy of 5 per cent *ad valorem* calculated on C and F value and the 2 per cent *ad valorem* National Monument fund levy also calculated on C and F value, remain in force.

**Exports**

Exporters will receive an export incentive of a certain percentage of their Foreign Exchange earnings (SPP), amounting to 20 per cent

(*Continued on next page*)

Meadows

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INDONESIA, *continued*

of the total FOB export proceeds in foreign currency and this may be used solely for imports in categories 1, 2 and 3, (except for goods requiring special permits).

An additional incentive amounting to 5 per cent of the total FOB export proceeds in foreign currency will be granted to producing exporters. This latter Foreign Exchange allocation is not negotiable and may only be utilized for the importation of goods and commodities needed for efficient production.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 456).

## MALAYSIA (THE STATES OF MALAYA)

### *Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1958*

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of June 5 (page 1256) contained a list of industries and products which the Government of the States of Malaya propose to declare Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products. The Board of Trade have now been informed that representations to the Minister of Commerce and Industry should be made in writing by June 27, 1964.

## MALAYSIA

### *Registration of trade marks in Sabah*

APPLICATIONS to register trade marks in Sabah should be sent to the Registrar of Trade Marks for Sabah, 3rd Floor, Supreme Court Buildings, Singapore, 6. Applications filed at the Registrar's office in Jesselton are forwarded to Singapore.

## AUSTRALIA

### *Tariff Board inquiry*

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether continuous filament acetate yarn (Tariff Items 460 (A)(2)(a), 460 (B)(2)(a) and 460 (B)(2)(d)(2)) should be gazetted under Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961. Details of the provisions of Section 7 of the above-mentioned Act were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 30, 1962 (pages 1132/1133).

This Inquiry will be held concurrently with the Inquiry on continuous filament acetate yarn announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 6, 1964.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities not later than June 29. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 7260/64.

## *Revision of customs by-laws*

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

**New and amended by-laws**

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

| Goods | Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff | |
|---|---|---|
| | Tariff Item | Rate of Duty |
| DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES: | | |
| Medicines: | | |
| Procyclidine | 285 (B) (1) | Free |
| Solutions, wetting, otherwise classifiable under Item 94 (B), as used with contact lenses | 449 (A) (1) | Free |
| Solutions, wetting, otherwise classifiable under Item 281 (L) (2) (b), as used with contact lenses | 281 (L) (2) (a) | Free |
| ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND MATERIALS, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 181 (D) (1) (a): | | |
| Caps, for filament lamps | 449 (A) (1) | Free |
| Filaments for lamps | | |
| Flanges, glass, being short lengths of flanged tubing which, when fused, hold the internal assembles of incandescent filament lamps | | |
| Supports, wire, for filament lamps | | |
| KNIVES: | | |
| Artists', other than scraping knives, viz.: | | |
| Painting | 449 (A) (1) | Free |
| Palette | | |
| Bootmakers', viz.: | | |
| Drag | | |
| Shoe, triangular | | |
| Trimming | | |
| Welt | | |
| Painters', other than scraping knives, viz.: | | |
| Filling | 449 (A) (1) | Free |
| Stripping | | |
| Putty | | |
| Draw, carpenters' | | |
| LACE: | | |
| For use in a clothing factory in the manufacture of lingerie or of infants' apparel, under security | | |
| TIMBER, not dressed, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 291 (F) (2), 291 (F) (3) or 291 (F) (4): | | |
| Western Red Cedar (Thuja Plicata) for use in the manufacture of drawing boards, under security | 291 (F) (1) | Free |
| WADDING, absorbent cotton, known as dental rolls | 449 (A) (1) | Free |

**Cancelled by-laws**

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

| Goods | Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff | |
|---|---|---|
| | Tariff Item | Rate of Duty |
| DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES: | | |
| Ammonium: | | |
| Arquads being quaternary ammonium chlorides: | | |
| Arquad 12-50 | 94 (B) | 10% *ad val.* |
| Arquad 2C-75 | | |
| Arquad 18-50 | | |
| Arquad 2HT-75 | | |
| Arquad 16-50 | | |
| Arquad S-50 | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS MACHINES AND APPLIANCES, viz.: | | |
| Rammers, gasoline, portable, hand-controlled | 176 (F) (1) | 27½% *ad val.* |
| Rammers, gasoline, travelling, hand-controlled | | |

## REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

**UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirers should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.**

**New period by-laws**

Notice was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 30, 1962 (page 710) of conditions governing the entry of unmanufactured tobacco under By-law as from July 1, 1963.

| Goods | Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff | |
|---|---|---|
| | Tariff Item | Rate of Duty |
| UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO for use in the manufacture of cigarettes or tobacco subject to the following conditions:<br>(a) the unmanufactured tobacco shall be entered by an approved certificate holder*;<br>(b) except with the consent of the Minister the unmanufactured tobacco shall not be transferred to any other person but shall be used solely by the approved certificate holder* in accordance with the entry and with the provisions of the By-law to Item 19 (A);<br>(c) the tobacco content of cigarettes and tobacco shall comprise not less than 40% by weight of Australian-grown tobacco leaf;<br>(d) the unmanufactured tobacco shall be entered for home consumption on or before June 30, 1964.<br>*NOTE: For the purposes of these decisions an 'approved certificate holder' means a person who is licensed under the Excise Act 1901-1958 as a cigarette or tobacco manufacturer and to whom the Minister has issued a certificate for the purposes of Item 19 (A). | 19(A) | 19(A) |

As from July 1, 1964, on the expiry of the above By-law these conditions will be altered and the following goods will be admitted under By-law provided they are entered as set out in the first column.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO for use in the manufacture of cigarettes or tobacco subject to the following conditions:<br>(a) the unmanufactured tobacco shall be entered by an approved certificate holder*;<br>(b) except with the consent of the Minister the unmanufactured tobacco shall not be transferred to any other person but shall be used solely by the approved certificate holder* in accordance with the entry and with the provisions of the By-law to Item 19 (A);<br>(c) the tobacco content of cigarettes and tobacco shall comprise not less than 41½% by weight of Australian-grown tobacco leaf;<br>(d) the unmanufactured tobacco shall be entered for home consumption on or before June 30, 1965.<br>*NOTE: For the purposes of this decision a person who is a licensed cigarette or tobacco manufacturer under the Excise Act 1901-1958 shall be deemed to be the holder of a certificate issued by the Minister for the purposes of Item 19 (A). | 19(A) | 19(A) |

# *Decisions on tariff classifications*

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

| Goods | Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff | |
|---|---|---|
| | Tariff Item | Rate of Duty |
| BAGS, BASKETS, BOXES AND CASES, ETC. (NOTE: Bags, baskets, boxes and cases, etc. classifiable under Item 576 covers such goods with or without fittings):<br>Boxes and cases:<br>Tackle boxes. These are small pocket tins with compartments or spring slits for carrying hooks and artificial bait | 376 (C) (3) | 17½% *ad val.* |
| ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND MATERIALS:<br>Cable ties being a nylon self 'belt' for holding together electrical wires | 369 (B) (1) | 30% *ad val.* |
| ENGINES, INTERNAL COMBUSTION PISTON, AND PARTS THEREFOR:<br>Parts:<br>Controls, remote, for outboard marine engines | 178 (C) (7) (b) | 25% *ad val.* |
| FISH CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS (not including soup):<br>Herrings, rolled mop, in bulk or otherwise, having a piece of onion or gherkin inserted in the rolled fillet | 51 (B) (2) | 1d. per lb. |
| Kippers, haddock, bloaters, smoked and containing a small percentage of salt, 3% to 5% | 51 (B) (1) | |
| Ling, smoked, but not salted | 51 (B) (1) | |
| Raw, in cooked batter, preserved by cold process, packed for retail sale | 51 (B) (2) | |
| GLASSWARE:<br>Articles of glass and articles of etched or engraved glass including any two or more of the articles enumerated in Item 250 (F) when imported in combination with one another (but not including articles covered by Item 250 (B) or (E) or Item 246, viz.: | | |
| Dishes, tumblers, salad, bowls other than lightingware, nappies, jugs, candlesticks, butters, battery jars or cells, vases, trays, comports, flowerblocks, mugs, sundaes, goblets, measures including medicine measures<br>NOTE: For the purposes of Item 250 (F):<br>(a) A goblet is a footed drinking vessel with a stem and having a capacity of 6 fluid ounces or more.<br>(b) A tumbler may be footed or not footed but has no stem. There is no restriction on the minimum capacity.<br>(c) The terms 'dishes, tumblers, salad bowls, etc.' are to be regarded as covering all the articles which go to make up a glass dinner, tea or utility set. | 250 (F) | Various |
| MACHINERY, MACHINES, ETC.:<br>Frames, heald. When imported as original equipment for looms are classifiable under the tariff item applicable to the loom but when imported separately are classifiable according to material.<br>NOTE: The term 'original equipment' used above means the maximum number of heald frames which can be fitted into the loom at any one time. | | |
| REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES AND PARTS THEREFOR:<br>Refrigerating appliances, viz.:<br>Condensing units, comprising condenser, compressor with flywheel, liquid receiver, pressure switch, fan, pulley and belts, mounted on a common metal base | 175 (B) (2) | 30% *ad val.* |

**Prefatory notes**

MINISTERIAL DIRECTION under Prefatory Note 11*:
cinematograph film
magnetic recording tape
reels of artificial plastic material for such film or tape
cassettes or protective or carrying containers of artificial plastic material suitable for dispensing or carrying reels of artificial plastic material
when imported in conjunction one with another shall (except when imported as original equipment for cinematographs, dictating machines, tape recorders, sound reproducers or the like) be classified under the item applicable to each article as if it had been imported separately.

*Prefatory Note 11: Whenever goods are composed of two or more separate articles, even though such articles are specifically mentioned in the Tariff, the Minister may classify the goods under such item or items as he directs.

## BRITISH TRADE MAGAZINE IN JAPAN

*H.M. Embassy at Tokyo announce that one of their commercial publications is* British Trade and Industry, *a quarterly magazine in Japanese of which about 1,300 copies are distributed to leading Japanese industrialists throughout the country.*

British Trade and Industry *is financed, in part, by the advertisements placed in it by individual firms. Hitherto, these advertisements have only been taken by local British firms in Tokyo, but firms in the United Kingdom are now invited to take space.*

*The cost of these advertisements, per issue of the magazine, are £12 and £20 for a half page and a full page (10in. x 7in.) respectively. They are printed in black and white, and are normally done in the form the advertiser sends his copy (the Embassy can have it translated into Japanese for him if he wishes).*

*Advertising copy for the winter issue must be sent to the Embassy by November 25; for the spring by February 25; for the summer by May 25; for the autumn by August 25. The address is: Commercial Department, British Embassy, 1 Ichibancho, Kojimachi Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.*

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

*Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the* Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*

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**MAIL ORDER HOUSE** Requires unworn Government Surplus clothing. Bulk lines only. Write giving full particulars Box M10029, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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Ministry of Commerce, Northern Ireland
Chichester House,
64 Chichester Street
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## *Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal*

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

| *Title* | *Last published* |
|---|---|
| Balance of payments (Q) | 10 Jan. 1964 |
| Business names registered (A) | 7 Feb. 1964 |
| Capital expenditure: | |
| By industry – provisional (Q) | This week |
| – final (Q) | 10 April 1964 |
| Distributive and service trades (A) | 27 Dec. 1963 |
| Expected capital expenditure (6-M) | 17 Jan. 1964 |
| Cars and commercial vehicles (M) | 29 May 1964 |
| Catering trades turnover (M) | 22 May 1964 |
| Chemical industries production (6-M) | 15 May 1964 |
| Companies: | |
| Income and finance (Q) | 1 May 1964 |
| New companies registered (M) | 22 May 1964 |
| Property companies (A) | 20 Dec. 1963 |
| Engineering and electrical goods: | |
| Deliveries of certain products (Q) | 27 Mar. 1964 |
| Production, exports and orders (M) | 29 May 1964 |
| Film industry: | |
| British film fund agency returns (M) | 29 May 1964 |
| Cinema admissions and takings (M) | 8 May 1964 |
| Registrations of films (A) | 28 Feb. 1964 |
| Trends in film going (A) | 1 Mar. 1963 |
| Foreign trade: | |
| Commonwealth trade (A) | 28 June 1963 |
| Sterling area trade summary (Q) | 22 May 1964 |
| Trends in exports of manufactures (A) | 27 Sept. 1963 |
| World trade and production (Q) | 17 April 1964 |
| Foreign trade of the UK: | |
| Trade by air (6-M) | 15 Nov. 1963 |
| Unit value and volume index nos. (M) | This week |
| Value of overseas trade (M) | 29 May 1964 |
| Gold and dollar reserves (M) | 8 May 1964 |
| Hire purchase: | |
| Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q) | 5 June 1964 |
| Business (M) | This week |
| Industrial building: | |
| Provisional figures (Q) | 24 April 1964 |
| Industrial production: | |
| Census, first results (A) | 27 Dec. 1963 |
| Index nos. (M) | 29 May 1964 |
| N. Ireland index (M) | 29 May 1964 |
| Insurance companies: | |
| Assets (A) | 19 July 1963 |
| Transactions (Q) | 27 Mar. 1964 |
| Investments and earnings overseas (A) | 15 Nov. 1963 |
| Passenger movement to and from UK (Q) | 3 April 1964 |
| Pension funds: | |
| Assets (A) | 26 July 1963 |
| Transactions (Q) | 3 April 1964 |
| Retail prices index (M) | This week |
| Retail trade: | |
| Index nos. (M) | 15 May 1964 |
| N. Ireland index (M) | 5 June 1964 |
| Shipping movement at UK ports (Q) | 17 April 1964 |
| Stocks: | |
| Manufacturers and distributors (Q) | This week |
| Retail (M) | 29 May 1964 |
| Textiles: | |
| Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M) | 22 May 1964 |
| Man-made fibres production (M) | 5 June 1964 |
| Wholesale houses sales (M) | 22 May 1964 |
| Wool and cotton output (M) | 22 May 1964 |
| Tourist traffic (M) | 29 May 1964 |
| Wholesale prices: | |
| Average prices of selected commodities (A) | 21 Feb. 1964 |
| Index nos. (M) | This week |

**Board of Trade Departments, etc.**

| *Subject* | *Last published* |
|---|---|
| British Commercial Representatives Overseas | 24 April 1964 |
| Board of Trade Addresses | 28 Feb. 1964 |
| Board of Trade Regional Organizations | 24 April 1964 |
| ECGD Local Offices | 31 Jan. 1964 |
| British and Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas | 24 April 1964 |
| United States Consular Offices in the UK | 21 July 1961 |

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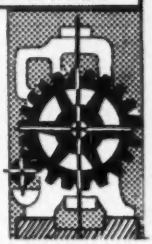

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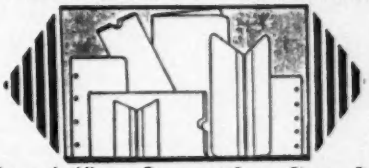

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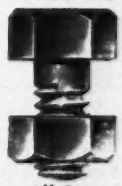

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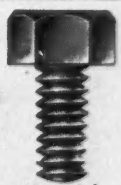

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